The New-York Times.

VOL. XVI.....NO. 4715.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, NOVEMBER 5, 1866.

PRICE FOUR CENTS.

EUROPEAN NEWS.

Advices to Nov. 4 by Ocean Telegraph.

Arrival of the Steamship City of Paris at this Port.

Baron Von Beust Appointed Austrian Minister for Foreign Affairs.

He Issues a Moderate and Conciliatory Circular.

The King of Saxony Returns to Dresden and is Well Received There.

The Plebiscitum in Venetia--The People Enthusiastic and Unanimous.

Account of the Departure of the Austrian Troops from Venice.

Maximilian, France, and the United States.

NEWS BY OCEAN TELEGRAPH.

AUSTRIA.

Baron Von Beust Appointed Minister for Foreign Affairs.

VIENNA, Sunday, Nov. 4.

Decrees have been promulgated relieving MENSDORF from the Foreign Military Office, and appointing VON BEUST as his successor. The decrees also appoint Baron JOHN Minister of War, *vice* ESTERHAZY relieved. The Ministry is without portfolio. VON BEUST has issued a circular, wherein he declares himself separated from the past. He says he enters the Austrian service free and unprejudiced. Austria will maintain a true and peaceful conciliatory policy, but will uphold the dignity of the Empire.

GERMANY.

The King of Saxony Returns to Dresden—The German Parliament to Meet in January.

BERLIN, Sunday, Nov. 4.

The King of Saxony and his family reëntered Dresden yesterday, and were well received by the people.

The German Parliament, it is expected, will be ready to meet at the beginning of the year.

BELGIUM.

Resignation of the Minister of War.

BRUSSELS, Sunday, Nov. 4.

CHASEN, the Belgian War Minister, has resigned.

ITALY.

Reception of a Deputation from Venice at Turin.

FLORENCE, Sunday, Nov. 4.

A deputation from Venetia had arrived at Turin amid great enthusiasm. The King and Cabinet were also there to receive them.

MARINE NEWS.

Arrival Out.

QUEENSTOWN, Sunday, Nov. 4.

The steamship *Asia*, from Boston Oct. 24, arrived to-day, en route to Liverpool.

NEWS BY STEAMSHIP.

THE CITY OF PARIS AT THIS PORT.

The Inman steamship *City of Paris*, Capt. KENNEDY, which left Liverpool at 3 P. M. on the 24th, and Queenstown on the 25th October, arrived here yesterday.

The weekly sailings of the Cunard extra steamers had been suspended, but there would still be departures of these vessels for New-York from Liverpool on every alternate Saturday, commencing on the 27th October.

AFFAIRS IN ITALY.

Venetia—The Rumored Austrian Alliance—Italian Unity—Resources of the Kingdom—The Roman Question—A Sharp Retort—The Princess Charlotte.

From Our Own Correspondent.

FLORENCE, Wednesday, Oct. 17, 1866.

The City of Venice is receiving addresses and messages of congratulation from many municipal corporations in different parts of the Peninsula. No language can be gentler or more affectionate than that in which these addresses are framed. An Italian lover, languishing before a new idol, would not indulge a sweeter or warmer tone.

A few days ago the Italian Senate came together and organized itself as a court of justice, for the trial of Admiral PERSANO. Certain preliminaries arranged, the court adjourned to the 22d of the present month, when it is expected the trial will proceed.

THE AUSTRIAN ALLIANCE.

The probability of an arrangement for the marriage of Prince HUMBERT, the oldest son of the King of Italy, to an Austrian Princess, increases. The Archduchess MATILDE, the intended bride, is a daughter of the Archduke RODOLPH, cousin of the Emperor, and is at present in her seventeenth year. Prince HUMBERT is five years older. His mother was also an Austrian Princess; an estimable woman, a faithful wife, and among the most charitable and amiable of sovereigns.

ITALIAN UNITY.

Italy is free from the rule of the stranger; Italy is one. Such is the cry, repeated in a thousand tones, now coming to us from every side. A vast amount of sentimental exultation is justified by a fact, so important as it concerns the welfare of a large population, and so poetical when regarded as the realized dream of a thousand years. The old edifice, broken into so many fragments by war and faction, has become a new structure—built, not after the old Gothic model, but with the fair proportions which progressive art and enlightened science have conceived. What is to be done next? is what reflecting Italians are now asking each other. The art of governing is a very practical art, and demands the exercise of very positive, and, it may be, very prosaic skill. How is the country to get out of debt? and how is it even to meet its current expenses? are the questions which must again and again be asked. If the nation is to be strong, and to be of any consequence in the world, it must have money, and money can only be contributed from accumulated wealth, and wealth comes of industry. A large family may be an interesting sight to look upon, but a numerous progeny in hopeless poverty is a melancholy spectacle. There are Turks and Spaniards enough in the world, but their condition is not the most enviable as respects those means which spring from a self-dependent, creative energy, which constitutes the life of the most advanced nations.

If Italy makes a good use of the liberty which she has so suddenly and cheaply obtained, she will not be exposed to attack from the outside. All the world wishes her well, and foreign populations which have long enjoyed, and know how to prize, the blessings of liberty, will give her a helping hand. But the time will come before long when Italy will wish to take part in the settlement of questions arising beyond the limits of her own borders. It may be her duty, not less than her ambition, to have a hand in settling the affairs of distracted or worn-out nations. She has a right by her position to a voice in the settlement of the Turkish question. She is free to make her alliances as her interests or views of policy or equity may dictate; but her alliance to be valuable will not depend principally upon the fact of a large population, but upon being financially strong. Money first and men afterward, is the modern sequence of carrying on war. The question of finance will be for the Italian Government the most embarrassing for some time to come. The more prosperous Northern Provinces have considerable available capital, but, taking the whole country, its accumulation is slow.

RESOURCES OF THE KINGDOM.

The agricultural capacity of Italy is great, and the mineral resources are of some consequence. Many sources of undeveloped wealth exist, which only wait the exercise of industrial energy. The introduction of machinery will vastly increase the productive power of the country, and what you have said about increasing the commerce between the United States and Italy, by the establishment of a line of steamers, will meet with a warm response here. I have caused your article to be translated for one of the Italian journals. Intercourse between the two countries should be more frequent and intimate, for both, in a commercial and social point of view, something—and, perhaps, much—might be gained. The number of Americans every year coming into Italy is already large, and will continue to increase, and the demands of trade should be met by new facilities.

THE END OF THE VENETIAN QUESTION.

One month more will be sufficient to make an end of the so long open question of Venetia. The treaty has been ratified, the Austrian troops are marching out of the fortresses, and leaving the country, and the Italian soldiers are taking full military possession. In a week from now the *plébescite* will be put in force, when the whole male population of adult age will be called upon to vote yes or no upon the simple question, "Do you wish to live under the Constitutional Government of VICTOR EMMANUEL, King of United Italy?" No one doubts that the response will be an almost unanimous "Yes." Such a result proclaimed, the King will be free to make his long meditated triumphal entry into the City of Venice. After sentimentalists have indulged once more such lyrical flights as the "Bride of the Adriatic," now at last free from the spoiler, and the sorrowing "City of the Sea" become again "*Venesia la gaia*," the public mind will calm down into the prosaic acceptance of an accomplished fact. The King has lingered long in the North, waiting patiently for the sign to be given to take his place at the head of the triumphal procession. We have heard little of him for some time.

THE REVOLT IN SICILY.

The journals contain extended official accounts of the late revolutionary movement at Palermo. It becomes more clear from all the evidence that the disturbance was of a purely reactionary character, and that it was organized and principally carried on under the influence of priests and monks. Many instances are given of atrocities committed during the fray which go to show that the passions of parties were excited to a fearful degree. The lesson which the event has taught will serve to make order more secure in that part of Italy for the future. The Government has taken hold of the matter with energy, and the law for the suppression of the religious orders will be regidly enforced. It will be well for the country if the present salutary action is not allowed to cease until the curse of brigandage is removed from that part of the Kingdom. Whatever reductions there may be of the military forces of the Kingdom—and they will be considerable—provision will have to be made for the maintenance of not less than 50,000 soldiers in the Southern Provinces. There is at least one point of similarity between the present condition of Italy and that of our own country.

THE ROMAN QUESTION.

At the moment when the ancient system is making its last effort of resistance, Rome is surprised, while it is consoled, by one of the grandest proofs of the superiority of modern science over mediæval superstition. The Roman journals announce that on the 9th of the present month the Holy Father received by the electric cable, from the City of Baltimore, the salutations and good wishes of forty-seven Bishops and Archbishops assembled in council in that respectable seat of American Catholicism. The despatch was dated at 11:30 o'clock before noon, and was received at 3:30 o'clock the same day. This extraordinary feat has surprised the devoted priestlings of the Eternal City as much as would a dozen winking Madonnas.

Our intelligence from Rome informs us that as the end of the year approaches and no new means of succor are presented, the breaking up of the Pope's family becomes more probable. The authors of confusion being discomfited in Sicily, a good many Bourbon reactionists have been thrown back upon Rome. On the verge of despair, they dream of organizing their last feeble campaign. Brigandage is still alive and as active as before, and it is with this weapon that the Bourbon war is carried on. If any trick could be made to succeed to prolong the French occupation, the object of the friends of the present order, or disorder of things, would be attained. Meanwhile a Spanish vessel is waiting in the port of Civita Vecchia, but whether to take away the Spanish Minister, the Bourbon family or the Pope, we do not yet know.

A TART REPLY.

On the authority of a letter from Rome, we have the statement that the Pope sent word to the Emperor of Austria, while the negotiations for peace were going on, that no treaty should be signed that did not guarantee to the Pontiff the continuance of his temporal power. FRANCIS JOSEPH replied ironically that Austria could no longer do as she would in Italy, and that in giving up Venetia she had only followed the advice received from the Holy Father eighteen years ago.

THE PRINCESS CHARLOTTE.

The Princess CHARLOTTE has arrived at her home, near Trieste, and her mental condition is said to be somewhat improved. In that tranquil retirement she will wait the return of her husband. The unfortunate woman has the sincere sympathy of all.

ANGELICO.

The Evacuation of Venice by the Austrian Troops.

Correspondence of the London Daily News.

VENICE, Friday, Oct. 19, 1866.

There was a trampling of feet along the narrow passage beside my hotel at 4 o'clock this morning. As the footfalls grew fainter and fainter there was a hoarse word of command, and a hurrying forward of the rearmost files. Then there was a dead silence again, and we had the last of the Austrians in Venice. At 5 o'clock I found the National Guard in possession of St. Marks, the field pieces at the corner of the ducal palace had been taken away, and a group of shivering spectators had collected under the colonnade, where not a sign of the iron railings could now be detected. It was very cold—cold even for an October night in England, but there was clear starlight overhead, and promise of fine weather during the festival. How well that promise was fulfilled, and how the first day of freedom was as bright and cheerful as the most sanguine could have hoped, Venice will long remember. By 8 o'clock the city was partially decked with tricolor flags, for public impatience would not be restrained, and by 8:50 there was an immense concourse of people assembled on the Place of St. Mark, with every eye bent upon the tall red flag-staffs of the old Republic. A space had been cleaned immediately around their pedestals, and a hollow square formed by the National Guard kept open this space. At the foot of each flag-staff was a huge tricolor bearing the Cross of Savoy and a royal crown upon its centre, and ready bent for hoisting. More and more people came; the minutes were counted with breathless eagerness. Now there was a murmur and clapping of hands. The first stroke of 9—the second. In the name of United Italy, hoist way. "Bravo! bravo! Thank God cry the people near me: "Our martyrs are with us this morning," said a white-haired gentleman, turning aside to conceal his sobs, whilst the boys throw up their caps and shout, "Long live the King!" As at Verona, it is the old folks who are most affected. Wave out upon the breeze, stately flag, and assure them that it is not a dream. But they need no assurance. An exultant thunder of human voices has drowned the sound of the music, and presently those antique palaces, which are awaking to renewed life, echo back the still louder thunder of artillery. I may be fanciful, but I seem to see the winged lion with less of quaint grimness about his aspect as he watches the arrival of an Italian fleet and the departure of the last remaining barbarian keels.

An Italian fleet is steaming up the harbor right gallantly. Flash after flash issues from the dark sides of the vessels, and white smoke goes curling up to their gay caparison of streamers. Could anything be better timed than this arrival? It raises the popular enthusiasm to a frenzy of delight, and promises ample protection to the commerce of the city. Everyone betakes himself to the water front, cheers ring long and loud when the cannon have ceased to fire, and flags are dipped in token of salute. One by one the vessels cast anchor, and gondolas decked with tricolor bunting glide round them as so many spirits of the lagoon welcoming the mightier spirits of the sea. My gondolier is very happy. He surveys the vessels critically from stem to stern, and nods his satisfaction. They will do, they are fine craft, and there is no lack of brave fellows on board them. He ought to know something about that, for he has fought against the Italian fleet. "Against them?" said I. "Were you then at Lissa?" "Yes, signore, unhappily I was." My gondolier looks grave for a moment, but continues with a pleasant smile to tell how he was pressed into the Austrian service, and how little he liked it. The Venetian conscripts were sorry to see their countrymen beaten, but it was a case of a bullet through the head for any one who faltered. "There were military creatures on board, who knew nothing of salt water, or of any water at all for that matter, and they kept guard over the sailor men." He was glad to be safely out of such a service, and hoped that his brother would soon get home. Seven years in an enemy's ship was no slight penance.

The Grand Canal, at one o'clock this afternoon, presented a scene which you might have searched over the world in vain to equal. The varied architecture of the palaces on either side, with flags, carpets and tapestry hung out from their windows, enhanced the effect of the procession which passed between them. Gondolas of every size, darting forward in a many colored squadron, led the way. There were crews in carnival costume—red and blue and green—with straw hats, laced jackets and white pantaloons. There were red sashes and blue sashes, velvet caps and silken streamers, tricolor scarfs, tricolor cockades and velvet cushions trimmed with silver lace. The oar blades glanced in the sparkling water, and the smooth, sharp bows appeared scarcely to disturb its surface. Thus passed the head of the procession, and handkerchiefs were waved and cheers rang out in honor of so fine a show. Then there was an interval of silence until the main body hove in sight, and then the handkerchiefs were waved with redoubled energy. The cheering swelled into a continuous roar from window, wharf and balcony. Venice was receiving her invited guests. The main body consisted of heavy barges crowded with Italian soldiers, which were towed and punted very slowly from the railway station to St. Mark's. The band of the National Guard came first, followed by a detachment of the same corps, by bersaglieri, and by infantry of the line. "Long live our soldiers!" was shouted from the shore. "Long live the Venetians!" was answered from the barges. Flowers were thrown by fair hands, which often could not throw them far enough. And the soldiers cheered, and the officers bowed profoundly, as some bright housefront showed even more than usual of waving handkerchiefs, or of flushed cheeks and sparkling eyes. Now the procession passed under the bridge of the Rialto, and the crash of many voices was well-nigh deafening. Now it was waited for by the light squadron in advance, which had outstripped it by a quarter of a mile. The iron bridge was passed, and there was a struggle against a fresh head-wind as the procession emerged into the open harbor. How beautiful was the water front of free and happy Venice, with tricolors everywhere displayed, and with thousands of citizens packed as closely as they could stand to see the soldiers land. The flags, the sunshine, and the motley crowd were worthy of the by-gone Doge's procession. Church bells clanged, and trumpets sounded shrill, while, strange as it might seem, the people had still breath enough to cheer. It was an admirably managed landing. The empty barges were moved away so as to cause no confusion, and crush no smaller craft. The companies were formed with great quickness and precision. The battalions did not become entangled with one another, nor did the spectators whose toes were trodden upon lose their temper. Yet there was marching past in subdivisions in the place of St. Mark—the line with a firm, elastic tread, like first cousins to Frenchmen, the bersegliari almost at a run. St. Mark's was full of Italian uniforms, and shining with Italian bayonets. The harbor was full of Italian war ships, and Venice was free. Who could complain of being hoarse from shouting on such an afternoon?

Interesting Account of the Plebiscitbm in Venetia.

A Florence telegram of the 22d ult. says: "Intelligence received here from Venetia to yesterday's date announces that the plebiscitum has taken place amid the greatest possible enthusiasm. The concourse of the inhabitants was very large. At Venice, out of 30,000, 26,180 took part in the suffrage, almost all of whom voted affirmatively. In the City of Padua 8,000 votes were recorded. In the country districts the peasants proceeded to the ballot-boxes with the Curés at their head. In the District of Dolo 7,170 persons voted out of a total of 7,700 electors. At Udine, the Workmen's Society opened the proceedings by the ceremony of the benediction of the national flag. All the inhabitants of the city and many priests flocked to the balloting urns, which were placed in the public square. At Rovigo the plebiscitum was inaugurated by the bishop. In all the rural districts there was a very large concourse of the population at the voting places. Royal decrees have been issued conferring the gold medal of military valor upon the flags of the municipalities of Venice and Vicenza in acknowledgment of the achievements of 1848 and 1849."

A Florence telegram of the 23d says: "Official accounts have been received of the plebescitum in Venetia up to last night. At Verona 16,075 electors voted, one vote only being in the negative. At Udine, out of 5,473 votes recorded, there was only one dissentient. At Chioggia and Rovigo 7,992 and 2,760 votes were recorded respectively, all ayes. At Vicenza 8,810 votes were given, two only being in the negative. At San Pietre, Incarrian, the vote, 6,135 in number, were all ayes."

A Naples dispatch of the 21st says: "The *fete* in celebration of the anniversary of the Plebescitum in Naples took place to-day amid great popular demonstrations. The Working Men's Association shouted: 'Venetia forever! the unity of Italy forever!'"

ENGLAND.

English and American Artillery.

The *Mechanics' Magazine* of Oct. 20 says: "We understand that Government has ordered one of the 15-inch Rodman guns, with improved carriage, shot and powder, from the United States. The gun will probably arrive in this country in five or six weeks, when we shall hope for a settlement of the question between British and American ordnance.

The Prince of Wales to Visit Russia.

It is stated that the Prince of Wales, attended by a numerous suite, will leave England for Russia on the 5th of November, to be present at the marriage of his sister-in-law, the Princess DAGMAR, with the Czarewitch.

The United States of America vs. McRae.

This is a suit by the United States Government to get information from the defendant, who was the Liverpool agent of the Confederate States, as to what property he had in his possession belonging to his late Government. Application was made in Court on the 23d for further time to answer the bill, on the ground that the defendant had been abroad for nearly six months, but he had now returned, and his instrutions had been taken. After some discussion the Chief Clerk of the Court gave the defendant a fortnight's time, upon payment of the costs of the application.

Sir Morton Peto and His Constituents.

SIR MORTON PETO had gone before his constituents at Bristol, and given explanations in reference to his connection with the London, Chatham and Dover Railway. He says he may have been foolish in endeavoring to support the Company, but he has not been dishonest. The meeting which he addressed unanimously passed a resolution declaring his explanations to be satisfactory.

The New Water-Propeller—A Curiosity in Naval Architecture.

From the London Times, Oct. 22.

Though we have not been so enterprising as the Americans in devising new models for men-of-war, yet a report which we published in our last impression contained enough to show that our experiments are not deficient in audacity, and that our authorities cannot be considered absolutely the slaves of routine. When the *Waterwitch* glides into a foreign port, under full water, she will astonish the spectators as completely as the Chinese were astonished at first seeing ships under steam. This last new plan of making a ship seaworthy consists in scuttling her. To get a swift, efficient gunboat of the very latest pattern, we now take a well-built craft and bore a number of small holes in her bottom, then fit her with a water-wheel, and so send her to sea. * * * The *Waterwitch*, with all her novelty, is still literally a steamer. She has engines of 160 horse-power, which turn a huge water-wheel 14½ feet in diameter, and weighing eight tons. The water required for her work is admitted through holes in the bottom of a vessel to a long iron box, somewhat analogous to the "well" of a Thames punt in which gudgeon are kept alive. Then the wheel, put in motion by the steam-engine, sucks in this water, and discharges it with immense force through what we may call the water-guns outside the ship. The form and shape given to these pipes for the generation of the required force will be seen in the report, but what remains to be ascertained is the comparative cheapness and general advantages of the force itself. The advocates of the new system say that it yields a greater power in proportion to the fuel consumed than the old screw or paddle system; that less power is wasted; that the vessel, which is what the Americans call a "double-ender," can be driven either backward or forward at pleasure, without any stopping or reversing of the engines; and that, in fact, the officer in command on deck can change the ship's course as well as modify her speed instantaneously, without communicating with the engine-room at all. A still more singular advantage is claimed for this extraordinary design. Supposing that the *Waterwitch*, or any similar vessel, when in action should be struck by a shot, and have her side torn open, the incident, instead of producing any harm, would be immediately turned to good account, for the Captain would simply shut off the water from the regular reservoir, and work his ship with the supply conveniently admitted through the shot-hole. Indeed one of the objections urged against the plan is that the holes admitting the water to the proper water-box might get choked up or stopped in shallow water, in which case an enemy's shot or a torpedo would be a godsend, and enable the vessel to get under water again at once.

We think this idea will bring us well abreast of the Americans in marine novelties. Certainly neither the *Miantonomoh* nor the cigar ship can beat the *Waterwitch*, with her prodigious waterwheel, her heavy guns, her iron-clad sides, and her propelling "jets." As to her seaworthiness, the guarantee now obtained seems unexceptionable. She actually wants three hundred tons of water every minute for the mere purposes of locomotion. How many leaks or shot holes would it take to let in more? Seriously, however, though the success of Friday's experiment appears to have taken most people by surprise, there is no reason, on the face of the story, why the design should not answer, and it is fortunate, at any rate, that the trial will not be very costly. The *Waterwitch* is only a small gunboat, and even if hydraulic propulsion should be found, upon the whole, to be more ingenious than useful, we suppose it would take very little trouble to convert our "jet-propeller" into a "twin-screw."

MEXICAN AFFAIRS.

Maximilian to be Assisted by France to Abdicate.

Paris (Oct. 19) Correspondence of the Independance Belge.

It is on the 30th inst. that the six transports intended to bring back the French soldiers from Mexico will put to sea. I learn that Gen. CASTELNAU, who lately proceeded to Mexico, has the most extended powers to place the Emperor MAXIMILIAN in a position to abdicate if he cannot maintain himself and fulfil his engagements toward France. Moreover, *it is asserted that the Cabinets of the Tuileries and of Washington are not far from an understanding as to the claims of France on behalf of such of her subjects as have their material interests affected;* and on this point, to influence the new Government that may succeed the Emperor MAXIMILIAN, American diplomacy holds more, if possible, to the restoration of the republican form in Mexico than to the evacuation of the country by the French army, and shows itself disposed, once that this object shall have been attained, to lend France its assistance.

Maximilian's Determination.

Paris (Oct. 22) Correspondence of the London Daily News.

The *France* mentions the arrival of a letter from the Emperor MAXIMILIAN to an important political personage here, in which he repeats his firm resolution not to abandon the post to which the suffrages of the Mexican people have called him. He is convinced that by limiting to the country around Mexico the area of his dominions he can resist the attacks of the various parties, which already quarrel among themselves for the power they have not yet in their hands. He does not doubt that he will be supported by the Conservatives, who are interested in keeping what they have, and by the Liberals, whom he has loaded with favors. This last paragraph, if it be sincere, does not show the knowledge of human nature which the Archduke MAXIMILIAN used to have credit for. Most of this evening's papers, in printing the telegram announcing that the Austrian man-of-war *Elizabet* has been ordered to Mexico, follow it by a paragraph explaining that the sad news of the Empress' illness will probably cause a change in the Emperor's view of his duty. The *Indépendance* of to-day announces that Gen. CASTELNAU received instructions to urge the necessity of abdicating. The unanimity with which the papers of this evening append, one and all, the same comment to the telegram seems to show that they have had a hint to this effect.

Contradiction of Sundry Rumors Concerning the Princess Charlotte.

A Brussels telegram of the 23d says:

"A semi-official contradiction is given to the rumor that the Queen of the Belgians would proceed to Miramar to visit the Empress of Mexico. It is added that the seclusion which the state of the Empress' health has rendered necessary was the cause of the departure from Miramar of the Count of FLANDERS.

The statement that the Empress CHARLOTTE was to be removed to Laeken is also contradicted."

The *Mémorial Diplomatique* of Oct. 20 publishes the following:

"Several foreign journals persist in attributing the malady of the Empress CHARLOTTE to her interviews with the Holy Father, and the *Europe* of Frankfort adds a recital of certain family incidents relative to a pretended clause in the will of the late King LEOPOLD, which, according to that journal, had subjected the Empress of Mexico to a tutelary council for the management of her patrimonial fortune. As regards the interviews of the Empress with the Sovereign Pontiff we are in a position to affirm that nothing in the attitude or language of the Holy Father was of a nature to cause a painful impression on the august visitor, who was the object of the most affectionate interest on the part of His Holiness. As to the pretended testamentary clause on the part of King LEOPOLD, we are also able to assert that it does not exist; and we may point out that no law gives to the testator the right to attach any limitation whatever to the legitimate portion of each of his children. It is only on the disposable portion that he could place any reserve; and in the present case nobody is ignorant that that portion was left to the Count DE FLANDRE in its totality."

The same journal adds:

"At the last moment we receive news from Miramar to the effect that the doctors in attendance on Her Majesty hope that the malady will only have a temporary character without any gravity, and will soon yield to repose and regular treatment."

Symptoms of Returning Health.

From the Vienna Presse, Oct. 18.

We have received from Miramar the following information respecting the state of the Empress CHARLOTTE: It was an error to announce that her condition had become worse, and that she could no longer recognize some members of her suite. She has certainly improved a little. The former *maitre-d'hôtel* of the Emperor and Empress at Miramar, named ZELINKA, did not accompany them when they left for Mexico. He established on the Trieste road an eating-house, which is much frequented. The Empress called upon him and his wi e, who is a native of Vienna, and manages the cooking department, and begged of them to send her food prepared by themselves, because she had no confidence in her Mexican servants, who wished to poison her. The Empress added: "I am in fact now hungry."

FRANCE.

The Rumored Suppression of Discussion on the Address.

The rumor that the Government has an intention of suppressing the discussion on the Address has been, this year, as in preceding ones, running the round of the French journals, but in most for the purpose of being contradicted. The *Liberté* of Oct. 21 expresses its entire disbelief of any such design, and argues that the Government would lose more than it could gain by preventing a full expression of opinion on the subjects touched in the speech from the throne. It says:

"Let us suppose," says the writer, "that the Government, after having forbidden, by a *senatus-consultum*, all discussions relative to the Constitution, should suppress the right of address, of what service would such an act be to it? Would not the observations that could not be made on that occasion find a place in the Budget, or when the contingent had to be fixed? Take, for example, the Mexican question, on which the Government last session preferred to keep silent, and which it may also in the present wish not to discuss. Would the suppression of the debate on the Address prevent the discussion of that subject? Would not the question of Mexico be necessarily brought up with the bill on the contingent or the Budget? What matters it therefore that the debate should take place with respect to an amendment of the Left, certain to be rejected by the majority, or relative to an article of the Budget, destined infallibly to be adopted by the Chamber? Where is the difference, and what profit would there be in changing the pretext for the debate, without suppressing the discussion itself? Such an act would be puerile. But if the Government derived no benefit, the Opposition would gain something. 'The Government,' the latter would say, 'thought itself stronger than it really was, and has rather lost ground than otherwise since 1860. The proof is that it does not consider itself sufficiently strong in 1866 to support the debates which it provoked spontaneously in 1860. See on the contrary, how the Opposition has increased. It has become so powerful that at present the Government is avoiding the occasions of coming into contact with it, instead of seeking (as before opportunities of opposing the official policy to that of the Opposition. The Government has, therefore, no interest in suppressing the debate on the Address, and has every advantage in maintaining it. For that reason we in no wise share the uneasiness manifested by some of the journals; therefore, if there was any foundation for that disquietude, we could not be disturbed by it. Liberty is at present a much greater necessity for the Government than for the Opposition. It is a necessity for a Government which did too much or too little by the decree of the 24th of November, and which has abandoned a little of its freedom of action, without losing anything of its responsibility; liberty is a necessity for the Government which cannot accept the electoral struggle in 1869, or earlier, on the same ground as in 1863, admitting all coalitions; it is a necessity becoming daily more imperious for a Government which is not a Presidency for life, but a hereditary Monarchy. Such being the case, the more restricted the liberty the more would its absence be evident, and the more also would the necessity of restoring it be strikingly manifested; and consequently the more would the constitutional opposition gain ground in the country. Let us therefore be patient, and not be alarmed at rumors without foundation; first, because they will not be realized, and secondly, because if they were, the opinions we defend would lose nothing by such an eventuality."

Fashions at Biarritz.

"The toilettes at Biarritz," says a writer in the London *Queen*, "are most magnificent, and more than usually eccentric this season. The Empress has worn two different styles of dress during the past week, and both of them deserve a special description. The first is a wide Sultane dress with wide lilac stripes on it, and the skirt opens at each side over a lilac silk petticoat. The Sultane skirt is gored so effectually that there is not a single pleat at the waist, and it is trimmed round the lower part with three cross-cut bands of lilac silk, bordered with lilac fringe, beaded with crystal. The body is composed entirely of lilac silk. It has wide, flat pleats both at the front and back, and the pleats are covered with an insertion of binche guipure. A small Watteau hat, with a wreath of delicate lilac flowers round it, complete the toilette. The second is a white muslin dress worn over a light, bright blue silk petticoat; the skirt is ornamented with large arabesques of rich binche guipure, and at the extreme edge there are imbricated vandykes, likewise of binche guipure (by imbricated I mean that the vandykes overlap each other like the slates on a roof;) a small satin rouleau of the same shade of blue as the petticoat forms a heading to the vandykes. The bodice is trimmed with a berthe of biche guipure arranged in vandykes to match the skirt, and lined with blue silk; the sleeves are ornamented at the epaulettes and cuffs to correspond, likewise the ends of the blue sash, which is tied at the back. These imbricated scoollops and vandykes are used for ornamenting a variety of costumes; the youthful Marchioness d'And— wore, a few days ago, a costume of silver gray poplin over a green silk petticoat; the shade was that called in France "Spring green;" the petticoat was trimmed with imbricated scoollops of gray poplin, piped with green silk, and headed with a cross-cut band of green silk, studded with conical jet buttons. The skirt was, on the contrary, ornamented with green scoollops, piped with gray, and they were arranged in longitudinal and not in latitudinal lines as on the petticoat. A grey poplin paletot, fitting the figure closely, bordered with similar scollops to those on the skirt; cross-cut bands studded with jet buttons on the epaulettes and cuffs of the sleeves. A pale grey felt hat with a low crown, the brim bordered with green velvet, and the front ornamented with a black wing, completed this toilette. A young Spanish lady, a friend of the Marchioness, wore a costume in the same style, in black silk and silk the color of straw; the cross-cut bands being further ornamented with small straw bell-buttons."

The New Musket for the French Army.

It is announced that the new musket which was repeatedly tried at the camp of Chalons is definitively adopted by the War Department. It is somewhat shorter than the weapon now in use in the French army. It weighs only 16 pounds 10 ounces, carries a sabre-bayonet larger than the old one and the barrel is rifled. It can be fired, it is said, fifty times in four minutes; in the ranks, on an average, ten a minute; and the soldiers fire with ease seven or eight shots a minute.

RUSSIA.

The Princess Dagmar—Ministerial Changes.

A St. Petersburgh dispatch of Oct. 22 says: "The reception of the Princess DAGMAR into the Orthodox Greek Church will take place on the 24th inst., and H. R. H. will be solemnly betrothed to the Czarewitch on the 25th inst.

It is believed that an important personal change, in a Conservative sense, will shortly take place in the highest administrative circles.

It is stated that the Moscow *Gazette* is losing its former semi-official character."

PRUSSIA.

The Conscription in the Duchies—The Prusso-Saxon Treaty.

A royal decree had been issued at Kiel ordering the conscription in the Duchies of Schleswig-Holstein from the 1st of January next, in conformity with the regulations of the Prussian military system.

One of the clauses in the Prusso-Saxon treaty stipulates that persons politically compromised during recent events shall suffer no molestation.

The Electoral law for the new German Parliament, and the treaty of alliance between the North German Confederated States, were promulgated at Berlin on the 23d.

EGYPT.

The Proposed Constitution.

The *Independance Belge* contains the following:

If we may believe the information of one of our Paris correspondents, the resolution of the Viceroy of Egypt to introduce into that country representative institutions like those of France has aroused the fears and suspicions of England. This project having been encouraged by the French Government, the Cabinet of London believes it can perceive therein the first step to a French protectorate of Egypt when a crisis takes place in the East, and accordingly the agents of England in Constantinople and Alexandria have set themselves to work to prevent its execution. They have already succeeded in making the Sultan regret the tacit assent which he gave to the projects of the Viceroy, and one of the first effects of their action is to restore to credit MUSTAPHA PACHA, the brother of ISMAEL, who was deprived of his right to the succession of Egypt by the introduction of the principle of direct inheritance, and unceremoniously dismissed from the court of the Padishah a few months ago.

The *Indépendance* does not attach much importance to this news, but thinks that if the people of Egypt are ripe for the introduction of the constitutional system, the reform will be effected in spite of the opposition of England, and will prove a benefit to the whole of Europe.

Progress of Work on the Suez Canal

A letter from Alexandria of Oct. 6 says:

"The cutting of the Maritime Canal of Suez, in the section from Suez to Chalouf, which was the last commenced, is being carried on with great activity. This section is divided into three parts—one that of the Quarantine at Suez, the other in the Plain of Suez, at a distance of four miles, and that of Chalouf, ten miles distant. The number of cubic metres (the metre is about 3 feet 3¼ inches) to be removed in these different points of the canal is 15,907,246. Since the commencement of the works 202,542 cubic metres have been extracted. There consequently remain to remove 15,704,704 metres cube. The number of laborers employed on the whole line is 2,200, of whom 1,500 are at Chelouf, 350 in the Plain of Suez, 350 at the Quarantine. The extraction is made at Chelouf by means of several inclined planes with locomotives, which present the advantage of greatly assisting labor. Eighty miners and 200 laborers are occupied in blowing up the rock, which in this place is in the line of the canal, and of which the volume is 24,393 cubic metres. At the present moment 13,856 metres have been removed, so that there remain 10,539. The average monthly work done on this rock being 2,100 cubic metres, five months will still be necessary before it is completely finished. The earth-works in this place are, so to speak, insignificant compared with the rock; they amount to 113,566 cubic metres, of which 87,915 have already been taken away. For some time past the recruiting of Arab laborers has been made with facility, and the engineers have succeeded in inducing them to use wheelbarrows instead of coffins, which are much more convenient. If no obstacle should arise to disturb the recruiting, the preparatory works may be finished before the period originally fixed. The works of the quarantine, and those of the Plain de Suez, consisting in cutting two parallel trenches, which will give access to the first dredging machines. These trenches are 20 metres wide and nearly 90 centimetres deep, and are designated as trench of Asia and trench of Africa. At the quarantine these trenches are 4,100 metres in length, and the banks of the Maritime Canal are thus indicated for all this length, with a trench on each side to receive the dredging machines. In the Plain of Suez, the Trench of Africa is executed to a length of 2,400 miles, and that of Asia of 2,400. Certain modifications have recently been made in the line to be followed in the environs of Suez. A mass of rock of 800,000 metres cube, instead of being cut through, is to be turned, and this will constitute a saving of about 10,000,000f. (£400,000) in the original estimate. By a recent decision of the Directors, the width of the canal is to be 102 metres in those parts in which it lies below high water."

INDIA.

The Famine Subsiding—Three-Fourths of the Laboring Population Perishing.

The Bombay mail had arrived with Calcutta advices to Sept. 22, and Bombay up to Sept. 28.

The Calcutta *Englishman* of the 22d September announces that the famine may be considered almost at an end. What distress remains is being fully met, it affirms, by the means of relief afforded, and a plentiful harvest bids fair soon to restore the country to its usual prosperity.

The Calcutta correspondent of the London *Times* says it is estimated that three-fourths of the laboring population and half the lower class of agriculturists have perished or will perish before the calamity is stayed, and when it is over asks how many of the 5,000,000 of people will be left.

THE BALTIMORE TROUBLE.

General Grant in Baltimore—Proposition for the Settlement of the Controversy—Apprehensions of a Collision To-day—The President will not Interfere unless Officially Called Upon.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Nov. 4.

Gen. Grant left here this evening for Baltimore, for the purpose of conferring with the old and the new Police Commissioners and other parties with reference to the existing and threatened difficulties in Maryland.

Gen. GRANT does not go as a representative of the United States Government, but simply in his individual capacity to make suggestions and propositions for adoption by the Police Commissioners and citizens, whereby collision and riot may be avoided, and the controversy carried for decision respectively to the Legislature of Maryland and to Congress.

One of the propositions which it is understood Gen. GRANT will make is, that each set of Commissioners cause separate polls to be opened in the several Election Districts, and receive such votes as may be decided to be legal by their Judges of Election, and have those votes classified and certified to the State Legislature and to Congress. Another proposition is, that the old Police Commissioners appoint one Conservative Judge of the three to be appointed at each of the polls; that these Judges receive the votes of those who present themselves, and who are found to be upon the several registers; that two sets of ballot-boxes be used, in one of which the votes accepted shall be deposited, and in the other the rejected votes; these ballots to be classified and to be certified respectively to the Legislature and to Congress. The votes as to Congressmen only to be certified to Congress. Thus the whole controversy will be sent for ultimate decision to the tribunals named.

The following private dispatch from Baltimore was received here to-night:

"Matters have been quiet here during to-day. Large crowds of young men have been moving about the streets, but no collisions of importance have occurred. Judge BARTOL, in the Court of Appeals, yesterday granted a writ of *habeas corpus* for the new Commissioners and Sheriff, the writ to be returnable to-morrow morning. The Warden of the jail agrees to respect the writ, but it is expected that the Radicals will attempt to resist. The Empire Club, four thousand strong, will be in attendance, and will attempt their rearrest. The Radicals are swearing in a force of four thousand specials to-night, and a collision is looked for to-morrow. It has been agreed that the prisoners shall be produced on the writ between 9 and 10 o'clock to-morrow morning. In case there should be any hitch in securing the release of the Commissioners the Governor will appoint another Board. The President is determined to wait for an official demand for action from Gov. SWANN. In no event will the Government interfere until all the legal forms have been conformed to strictly."

SECOND DISPATCH.

The following additional has been received by private dispatchse from Baltimore:

BALTIMORE, Sunday, Nov. 4.

Gen. GRANT has arrived here and has his headquarters at the Eutaw House. This evening he had an interview with the Radicals and Judge BOND at his private rooms. Representatives of the Conservatives called and were informed that Gen. GRANT would meet them at 10 o'clock to-morrow morning at the Governor's. Nothing is known of the interview between Gen. GRANT and the Radicals. It is probable that the execution of the writ of *habeas corpus* will be delayed until after the interview between the Conservatives and Gen. GRANT. The Conservatives have submitted a proposition to the military to allow both parties to hold polls, the military guaranteeing quiet, and to preserve good order at each poll. No answer has yet been received.

The Writ of Habeas Corpus—The Law in Maryland—Judge Bond's Warrant—Explanation of the Proceedings thus far—Fresh Complications Feared.

BALTIMORE, Sunday, Nov. 4.

The counsel for Gov. SWANN's newly appointed Commissioners have made application to Judge BARTOL, of the Court of Appeals, for a writ of *habeas corpus*, to bring before him the parties now held in custody by the Warden of the city Jail, under the order of Judge BOND, of the Criminal Court. Up to the present writing, this writ has not been served on the Warden of the Jail, and as this is Sunday it cannot now be served until to-morrow morning. As it is a subject of much discussion when the writ will be returnable, it may be well here to quote the law of Maryland on the subject of the *habeas corpus*. Section 4 of act 43 says: That the officer having the party suing out the writ shall, within three days after such service make return of the writ, and cause the person detained to be brought before the Court or Judge, according to the command of the writ.

If this discretionary power of the Warden to return the writ within three days should be availed of, it is supposed the parties may not get a hearing before Tuesday or Wednesday morning. It is not known what course the Warden of the jail will take. If the parties should be brought before Judge BARTOL tomorrow, it is presumed the whole question and the numerous points of law involved will be discussed by the counsel on either side.

In order to correct some inaccuracies in the brief telegrams of Saturday, giving an account of the proceedings of the Criminal Court, it may be well here to give a copy of the warrant issued by order of Judge BOND:

Criminal Court of Baltimore, September Term, State of Maryland: To the Sheriff of Baltimore City, Greeting:

We command that you take the bodies of WILLIAM THOMAS VALLIANT and JAMES YOUNG, and them immediately have before the Court here, to answer the charge of having unlawfully conspired, together and with unknown persons, by force and arms and with a strong hand, to expel, remove and put out SAMUEL HINDES and NICHOLAS L. WOOD, Police Commissioners of the City of Baltimore, from the office belonging to and the property now occupied and possessed by them as such Police Commissioners.

Witness: Hon. HUGH L. BOND,
Judge of our said Court.

Issued the 3d day of November, 1866.

JOHN B. ASKEW,
Clerk of the Criminal Court of Baltimore.

The proceedings against the Sheriff were initiated by the State's Attorney bringing to the notice of the Court the action of Sheriff THOMPSON in organizing a posse in the Sheriff's office, in the second story of the Court House, whereupon Judge BOND sent for the Sheriff and warned him to desist, or he would have him arrested for disturbing the peace by an unlawful assembly. The Sheriff, not heeding the warning, was subsequently arrested and brought before the Court on this warrant:

Criminal Court of Baltimore, September Term, 1866, State of Maryland: To Coroner Sparklin, of Baltimore City, Greeting:

We command you that you take the body of WILLIAM THOMPSON, and him immediately have before the Court here, to answer the charge of being engaged in an unlawful assembly, rout and riot, together with unknown persons to the number of one hundred or more.

Witness; Hon. HUGH L. BOND,
Judge of the said Court, &c.

Issued the 3d day of November, 1866.

JOHN B. ASKEW,
Clerk of the Criminal Court of Baltimore.

The city continues remarkably quiet, and with the exception of small gatherings of people quietly discussing the situation and the numerous rumors in circulation, there is nothing noticeable out of the ordinary course of events.

It is rumored, and probably correct, that Gov. SWANN proceeded to Washington this morning.

LATER.

BALTIMORE, Sunday, Nov. 4.

The writ of *habeas corpus* has not yet been served at the jail, but will be to-morrow morning. It is made returnable immediately, and the friends of the newly appointed Commissioners claim that the Warden will have to make his return immediately.

It is currently reported that there will be a new set of Judges of Election appointed to-morrow morning, as appointed by the new Commissioners. The Registers of voters, it is also reported, have determined to return their lists only to the Judges who shall be appointed by Gov. SWANN's Commissioners. If this be so there will be fresh complications. There is no doubt that the Police Board will arrest all persons assuming any capacity by authority of the newly appointed Commissioners.

Gen. Grant in Baltimore—The Police Commissioners.

BALTIMORE, Sunday, Nov. 4.

Gen. GRANT has arrived, and the Police Commissioners, with their counsel, are now holding an interview with him.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Large Fire at Boston—Granite Stores in Franklin-street Destroyed—Loss Nearly Half a Million.

BOSTON, Sunday, Nov. 4.

Late last night a fire broke out in the basement in the rear of No. 41 Franklin-street, which is the centre of a large five-story granite-front block, stretching from Hawley to Arch-street. The flames soon burst through the roof, and notwithstanding the strenuous exertions of the firemen and the immense quantity of water thrown on the fire, it gained rapidly, and spread to the right and left, to Nos. 49, 47 and 45, and 39 and 37. The upper stories of the buildings were entirely destroyed, and the lower stories thoroughly drenched with water. The part of the block in which the fire originated was occupied in the basement by F. F. WHEELOCK & Co., fancy goods dealers, and in the upper stories by ALLEN, LANE & Co., dry goods merchants. These firms had a large quantity of goods on hand, which were entirely destroyed. The upper stories of Nos. 49, 47 and 45 were occupied by DENNY, RICE & Co., dealers in American goods, and the first floor and basement by E. O. TAFTS & Co. The damage in this part of the building is very heavy. The two upper stories are burned out and the lower one flooded with water. The same may be said of Nos. 39 and 37, occupied in the upper part by DODGE, BALDWIN & Co., and in the lower part by HORSEWELL, KINSLEY & FRENCH, J. C. HOWES & Co. No. 51 was slightly damaged by water. A large quantity of wool on fire in the store of DENNY, RICE & Co., the firemen found great difficulty in extinguishing. The loss is variously estimated at from $300,000 to $500,000, and is said to be mostly insured, but the details cannot be le rned to-day.

Collision at Sea.

BOSTON, Sunday, Nov. 4.

The brig *America*, from Halifax, reports on the 2d, off Thatcher's Island, collided with the British brig *Formosa*, Capt. BURNS, from Porto Rico, with molasses for Boston, striking her on the starboard bow and cutting her down to the water's edge, when she filled and sank. All hands were taken off by the *America* and brought to this port.

FORTRESS MONROE.

The United States District Court—The Oath of the Members of the Grand Jury.

FORTRESS MONROE, Friday, Nov. 2.

The United States District Court having adjourned yesterday, to meet on the first Tuesday in December, Judge UNDERWOOD, last evening, took his departure from Norfolk for the North.

The second clause of the oath heretofore administered, which requires the person taking said oath to swear that he has not aided or assisted in the rebellion against the United States, was omitted yesterday in swearing the Grand Jury.

NEW ORLEANS.

Arrivals—Stormy Weather.

NEW-ORLEANS, Sunday, Nov. 4.

Arrived barks *Rosa Bottcher*, Rio, and *Horace Scudder*, Boston; steamers *Fire Queen*, Liverpool; *Fung Shuey*, New-York. The latter experienced a violent gale, losing her new sails and rigging.

Double Murder at Coldwater, Michigan.

TOLEDO, Ohio, Sunday, Nov. 4.

A horrible double murder was committed at Coldwater, Mich., last night. Mrs. EBENEZER LEACH and GEO. O. BROWN, a young lawyer, were shot dead while walking together in the street. The murderer is the husband of Mrs. LEACH, and has been arrested. Jealousy is the supposed cause.

PERSONAL ITEMS.

A correspondent of a Kentucky paper who visited JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE in Canada previous to his departure for Europe, denies the reports that large contributions of money had been sent him by friends in the United States, and states that he has been living upon a few thousand dollars saved from his salary as a Confederate General, and obtained in gold in Cuba. The correspondent states that Gen. BRECKINRIDGE occupied a neatly-furnished house, sufficient for his family and the prudent entertainment of such friends as sought his society, at a cost of only $12 per month. Other expenses of living were at the same reasonable rates.

Hon. JOHN BIGELOW, our Minister to France, writes to a friend in London, saying: "I left my library and its tranquil joys very reluctantly in 1861, and I have long yearned to get back to them. In political honors I find no rewards which compensate for the time they absorb and the privations they impose. Besides, I have certain cherished literary projects to which I am impatient to return. The only question for which possibly my experience here might have been useful was fully disposed of, so far as this legation was concerned, months ago, and before I asked to be relieved."

The Class of 1832, of Harvard College, had a meeting and dinner at the Parker House, Boston, on Wednesday evening. Among those present were Rev. Drs. OSGOOD and BELLOWS, of New-York, and Rev. CHARLES T. BROOKS, of Newport, R. I., who has recently returned from Europe. Other "boys" of '32 are Judge J. G. Abbott, Hon. George T. Curtis, Dr. H. Dupee, Mr. John S. Dwight, Mr. John T. Morse, Rev. John Parkman, Dr. Le-Baron Russell, Rev. Dr. Charles K. True, and Dr. W. W. Wellington, of Cambridge.

MURDEN STOKELY, living near Elizabeth City, N. C., has just returned to Lieut. T. M. DANIEL, of Athens, Ga., formerly of the Third Georgia Regiment, a gold watch which that officer left at his house in April, 1862. The Lieutenant was out on a scouting party at that time, and remained one night at Mr. STOKELY's house. Upon going away the next morning he left his wa ch on the mantel, and as the rebel forces evacuated that part of the country soon afterward, he gave it up as lost.

A railroad-crossing sign in Canton, Mass., blew down in the gale on Tuesday, and struck a carriage passing beneath it, containing Col. C. H. FRENCH and his driver. The top of the carriage was torn off, and Mr. FRENCH was thrown out and entangled in the canvas and telegraph wires, receiving severe bruises on the head and arms. The driver was thrown out. Mr. FRENCH was at first insensible, but no bones were broken.

Col. ROBERT Y. BROWN, son of Hon. A. G. BROWN, formerly United States Senator, and subsequently a member of the rebel Senate, died a few days since. The son succeeded his father as Captain of the "Brown Rebels," from Copiah, Miss., and though of delicate organization, served through the war. He was twice severely wounded, and was taken prisoner at Gettysburgh.

A portrait of Gov. BROWNLOW, painted at the request of some of the citizens of Memphis, for presentation to the State, has been completed by GEORGE DRURY, the artist, of Nashville.

STEPNEY GARRETT, an enterprising freedman, of Cherokee County, Ala., has this year made two bales of cotton, one of which, weighing 539 pounds, he took to Rome, and sold at 34 cents.

Mrs. SALLIE TOOMBS DU BOSE, wife of Gen. DUDLEY M. DU BOSE, and daughter of Gen. ROBERT TOOMBS, died in Washington, Ga., Oct. 29. She was Mr. TOOMBS' only living child.

The oldest fruit vender in Boston, MARGARET MURPHY by name, and 94 years of age, died on Tuesday.

Gov. DAVID S. WALKER, of Florida, is seriously ill at Tallahassee.

Hon. RICHARD H. DANA, Jr., has resumed the general practice of the law in Boston.

GEORGIA.

The Crops and the Frost—The Year's Experience of Free Labor—The Negro Exodus from Northern Georgia—How and by Whom They are Induced to Migrate—Pardon of Lafayette McLaws—Constitutional Amendment, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Augusta, Ga., Tuesday, Oct. 30, 1866.

On the nights of the 23d and 24th of this month a sharp frost blighted all the cotton plants, and with them the hopes of planters as to the maturing of "blooms" and half-formed bolls. The frost was general throughout the State, and fields which a week ago were beautifully green, filled with cream-colored and pink blossoms, giving deceptive promise that the tallest branches of the plants would yield the same fleecy fruit which was hanging from the lower limbs, are now black and withered, the opened bolls inviting the planters to come and pick them, for they are all he is going to get this year.

I have spent the past week in Northern Georgia, and visited several plantations, and not one of them will yield more than half a crop, while very many will fall far below that amount. About two-thirds of the crop are already gathered, leaving one-third to be picked in the next fortnight. This quantity, compared with the yield of former years, as shown by the planters' books, has been the basis of my calculation.

If present prices are sustained—and I see no reason why they should not—the gross money value of the cotton of 1866 will be nearly equal to that of the immense crop of 1860. But deduction must be made from this for the increased expenses of labor, and then the heavy tax of three cents a pound, and, last and greatest, the heavy freights charged by the railroads and steamers, so that the net amount which the producer will receive will be considerably reduced in fact from what it appears to be. When the advances which were made by capitalists to enable the penniless planters to cultivate their lands are repaid, and the requisite supply of corn and provisions which the land failed to produce is paid for, there are few who will have made more than a very slim balance in the hands of their factors or bankers, and there will be many who will be compelled to borrow for next year. There is no surer indication of the poverty of the planters than the eagerness with which they are hurrying their crop to market. Every bale, as it is ginned and packed, is dispatched to the factors with orders to sell and remit, and the prospect is that when Christmas comes the plantation cotton-sheds which in old times often contained the crops of one and two years, will be as empty as they were in the month of July.

So far as results are concerned, the first agricultural year of free negro labor has come to a close, and the interesting and important question is being universally discussed: Is negro free labor a success, or is it a failure? It is very hard to form an accurate judgment amid the mass of varying and conflicting opinions. Each man's experience differs from that of his neighbor, as did his hopes and expectations, and the consequence is that the opinions as to the color of the chameleon were not more diverse and contradictory than those which are pronounced upon the merits and demerits of the existing labor system. Were I compelled to form a judgment I would say that it has proved to be neither a success nor a failure—neither as good as optimists supposed nor as bad as pessimists predicted, and that with the modifications which a year's experience has suggested, it will work satisfactorily if no new disturbing cause arise to change the present order of things.

It has been demonstrated beyond a question that the freedmen will not work as diligently or as long as did the slave, and that in the requirement of continuous and certain labor the present system is inferior, as a merely mechanical force, to the former system. It is also certain that the numerical strength of the labor now is nearly one-half less than it was before the war, and that women and children may be generally deducted from all estimates of the available laborers of the South.

I have seen a good deal during the Summer and Fall of the practical working of the freedmen on the plantations and elsewhere, and with the exception of the large cities like this place, Atlanta, Savannah and Macon, there can be no well-grounded complaint against them, except that they do not work as hard or for as many hours as when they were slaves. They are docile, obedient, well-affected toward their employers, and generally well-behaved; and if they are let alone, will, I think, reëngage for the next year to work where they now are. This is particularly apparent on the large plantations owned by the former masters of the negroes, where they have been born and brought up, and where they desire to remain.

In Southwestern Georgia, and wherever the lands are rich and the yield large, the compensation by a share of the crop has worked very satisfactorily, and will be continued. The laborer has seen the value of diligence, and has identified his own interest with that of his employer. He has been protected against the temptations to which the monthly receipts of money would have exposed him, and now that he will receive the proceeds of his two or three bales of cotton, he will be encouraged to make some sensible investment which will conduce to his future prosperity, and establish in him habits of thrift and economy as well as of industry. On the poor lands, where the crops have either failed or been small, and where the laborer's share will be necessarily insignificant, the payment of monthly wages must be adopted. Although the small crops are in many instances the consequence of insufficient labor and the fault of the laborer, yet to find at the end of the year that the freedmen will have barely enough to save them from want, and that they are no better off than they were when it began, naturally produces discontent, and will compel employers to adopt the wages system or do without labor.

The exodus to the West which I apprehended in a former letter has begun in all the northern part of the State, and is causing considerable alarm among planters. There is hardly a day that hundreds do not leave for Tennessee, Arkansas and Mississippi, under the guidance and at the instance of some *attaché* of the Freedmen's Bureau, whose interest in the operation consists in the number of dollars per head he is to receive from some Western planter or speculator in negro labor. The *attaché* is generally a brother or other near relative of the country agent, and not ostensibly connected with the Bureau. With magical rapidity he has been transformed from a penniless Georgian into a large planter in West Tennessee or the "Mississippi bottom," and he returns to his childhood's haunts to get "his own people to come out and do well with him on his own plantation." His anxiety to benefit his "own people" (a benevolent paraphrase for the servants of the community on which he preys) makes him resort to false pretences, false promises, coaxing, threats, and the direct agency of the Bureau, to force the poor negroes to quit their homes, families and employers, and he generally succeeds in deluding numbers to accompany him to his "places," which ill-natured people say are the marts in which he sells the labor which he has previously crimped. Whether these freedmen are intended to work in the United States producing cotton, or in the Antilles raising coffee and sugar, is a question which is not generally settled, but is open to grave doubts. Of my own personal knowledge, great hardships and cruelties are practiced by these negro gatherers, and instead of the Bureau aiding or conniving at their operations, it is the duty of the agents to arrest and punish the negro-traders who are establishing a slave traffic more odious and more oppressive than any slavery which ever existed in this country. I can hardly credit the tales which intelligent negroes have told me of the infamy of these men. An old negro who was working a few days ago at the house of a friend of mine in Northern Georgia, told me that one of these negro gatherers, the brother of the Bureau agent, threatened to shoot him because he had refused to allow his wife's niece, a good-looking girl of 18 years of age, to go with the crimp as his mistress, and that he had already collected half a dozen young girls whom he had carried off, avowing that they were for himself and his friends. In some instances these girls were induced to go voluntarily, in others they were purchased from their parents.

If you remonstrate with one of the local employes of the Bureau against these infamous practices, he either affects to hear of them for the first time, or he tells you that labor, like every other commodity, seeks the highest market. Of course he has nothing to do with it. He does not interfere. The freedman has a right to go to Arkansas if he chooses. His brother or his cousin has a perfect right to engage laborers wherever he will, and he will see that no obstacle is thrown in their way. He denies flatly and insolently all that is charged as to the hardship and guilt of the proceeding, and gabbles civil rights where they can be quoted to defend or cloak the iniquities in the profits of which he is beyond a moral doubt a participant.

I know several of these local agents and their families, who, previous to their appointment in the Bureau, could not borrow a dollar in the places where they live, are now rich, buy fast horses, smoke expensive cigars, wear flash clothes, and get drunk daily. Surely the legitimate remuneration of a Bureau agent would not warrant the financial revolution.

Depend on it that the best interests of the negro demand a revision of this whole system. These local agencies—filled by men of no standing, and often of bad character—should be abolished, and the guardianship of the freedmen given to the local tribunals; or if this be not practicable or judicious, let better men be found to fulfill the trust.

I am credibly informed that the troubles in Henry County, which called for the direct interference of Gen. Tillson, can be traced to the bad conduct of the local agents. I have taken means to get authentic information in relation to these troubles, and expect to receive it in a day or two.

I do not concur with those who denounce the Bureau as the embodiment of evil. I think that judiciously and well managed it would prove a valuable agency in settling a very difficult and dangerous problem. But I have not a doubt that as it is now administered, it is the worst enemy of the very interests it is instituted to protect. I do not desire to censure Gen. Tillson. I believe he is an excellent officer, and desires earnestly to do right; but he cannot have 132 pair of eyes to see what goes on in every county of this great State. He is deceived by his subordinates, many of whom are corrupt. That he ought to prohibit his agents from being the paid collectors of negroes for private individuals, or having anything to do with the procuring of laborers, except when asked to do so by the negroes themselves, and then only when the applicant can prove that he has not violated an existing contract.

The future well-being of this State, as that of other Southern States, depends largely on the settlement of the labor question. I am a strenuous advocate of the fullest and most generous protection of the freedmen; and it is for this reason that I denounce these operations, in which heartless, characterless adventurers are engaged, to the ruin of the negro and the damage of the whole community.

The Executive pardon to Ex-Gen. Lafayette McLaws, of this city, has been hailed with universal satisfaction by the people of Augusta, by whom the General is much esteemed and respected. He was an officer of the United States army, educated at West Point, but followed the fortunes of Georgia when the war began. He was elected Clerk of the Superior and Inferior Courts of this (Richmond) County last Fall, but was prevented from discharging the duties of the office, being unpardoned.

I wish the mass of the Northern people could see the effects upon the popular heart of these acts of clemency, and how much more they conduce to union and national prosperity than the acts of punishment, and "conditions" which they demand as guarantees.

When the Legislature meets I purpose going to Milledgeville, and will keep the Times advised of what goes on. The agitation for "relief" from payment of debts gains strength. The Constitutional Amendment, since the recent announcements of Radical policy and intentions, loses ground.

QUONDAM.

CALIFORNIA GOSSIP.

Movements of Queen Emma—Mining Affairs—Death of Charles K. Smith—Personal.

From Our Own Correspondent.

San Francisco, Wednesday, Oct. 10, 1866.

Queen Emma, Queen Dowager of the Sandwich Islands, is among us, and is just now the rage. She came heralded by newspaper reports, and the reports of big guns on Fort Point, on Alcatraz, and principally and firstly by the pocket pop-guns of the revenue cutter *Shubrick*, which ran out to meet the steamer and escort her in.

We seem suddenly to have discovered that a Queen is considerable of a personage; perhaps having read of the attentions to her Majesty in England and Washington, we conclude that it must be the proper thing. So we have followed the cue, and from the moment of her arrival the poor Queen has been the recipient of unceasing homage and attention, which, translated, means being never left to herself a moment, robbed of peace and quietness, dragged out to see things she did not care a fig about, invited to places she did not want to go to, dined by people she took no earthly interest in, and followed through the streets by little ragged boys, and gaped at by open-mouthed curbstone idlers. Of course she had to be dragged off to a photographic gallery, and have her face taken. Kings and Queens have their little vanities and weaknesses like common mortals, and I never knew one yet that would not lay aside matters of state to gratify this particular little vanity. Even Bismarck has found time to sit, and we have that foxy Minister circulating at 25 cents a pasteboard—very cheap for such a head.

I have a fine setter-dog, exhibiting great intelligence and a bald spot on his head, and have named him "Bismarck," out of compliment to that great Statesman.

The Queen has seen everything and everybody—been escorted about the harbor by Gen. Halleck, reviewed by Gen. McDowell, breakfasted by Pioche, and dined by Billy Badger, and she is about ready to go home, and she sails in a few days in that splendid craft, the *Vanderbilt*. She ought to have a good opinion of us, for she has received a great deal of attention, quite as much as we republicans can bestow on monarchical representatives and stop short of toadyism.

The Queen is a very sensible woman, and talks well, although very few of those presented seemed to have anything to say. They would walk up, be introduced, and although there was time enough and room enough to say a few words, nobody said them, and all looked and acted very stupidly. One or two accidents occurred from catching heels in crinoline and carpet, in attempts to retire gracefully backward, according to Court etiquette. Receptions of this kind are not much in our way, and we have not had much practice. If a few more Kings and Queens will come along, we will do better, be very glad to see them, and they will always find a knife and fork at Pioche's and Billy Badger's.

FINANCIAL.

Money is quoted "tight" this steamer day—more stringent than for a long time—one cause being the large amounts tied up in grain.

The crops this season have been very heavy, and for want of tonnage cannot be shipped. Ships are scarce and cannot be had. As soon as a sufficient number arrive to relieve the market of the immense quantities of wheat piled up in warehouses things will begin to work easier.

The demand for money yesterday was unprecedented in the annals of banking, and the applications for temporary relief were urgent, but the banks had stretched their utmost limits without being able to accommodate half their customers. Good houses were cramped, and small ones saw stars—all the surplus capital being loaned on grain; there was but a small supply for merchants in the regular way. Should this state of affairs continue a month longer some of the smaller houses will go to the wall. Thus far I have heard of but one failure—the house of Charles Walcott, Brooks & Co., suspended yesterday, owing, as said, to the failure of a correspondent to whom they were largely in advance; but the probabilities are that they will be able soon to resume, as the house has ample assets as soon as they can be got into shape and the well-known and highly respectable character of the parties inspires great confidence in their ability to do so. They were in the Sandwich Island and Japanese trade, and acting as commercial agents for the Japanese Government. Their failure has caused universal regret and sympathy, and their character as straightforward, honest business men stands high, and every accommodation and facility will undoubtedly be extended to them, and I look for their resumption at an early day.

The quartz mines are doing well and are sending down gold freely. Grass Valley still takes the lead, and the mines there are all doing well. The celebrated Hayward Mine is growing richer, and its owners proportionately so. The ore increases in value as they go down in the vein, and the receipts are of course increasing. Good quartz leads are being discovered on the line of the Pacific Railroad.

Californians will remember the case of the schooner *Chapman*, taken in the attempt to escape from port to follow the profitable calling of privateering. The chief in command of the project on that occasion, was tried for treason and convicted and sentenced, pending the carrying out of the sentence a proclamation issued by the President covered his case, and he was released, being set free without a dollar. Harpending, the head and front of the offending, being an enterprising sort of a person, took to the country. Some time since he reappeared, and sold a small mine he had acquired somehow. This gave him a little money, and with that capital he set out again, and a few days since sold to A. C. Peachy, H. V. Cronise and L. Maynard, and associates, one-half of a mine up country that he had become owner of, the price paid for the half interest by the parties above-named being $175,000! Dame Fortune certainly plays queer tricks. Here is a man who a few months, or say two years ago, was in irons, being tried for treason, or rather piracy, and was sentenced by Judge Hoffman; to-day he is a millionaire and Judge Hoffman is one of the stockholders in the same association, and they meet in friendly conclave over the affairs of the company. Harpending says the Judge did his duty faithfully, honestly, and he likes him amazingly. So much so that he wanted to present the Judge with any quantity of "feet" in his newly acquired golden soil or quartz. The Judge should have taken it, for there was no suspicion of an implication in such a case, and more especially in his, for the Judge is above suspicion, and his honesty and integrity is a household word. No man ever yet dared to include him in any animadversions on the Bench. It is not often a man feels like making a handsome present to the Judge who condemned him. It is a very high-toned and just appreciation of justice.

Speaking of mines, this business has its "rages," and fashions almost equal to that of ladies bonnets, or the article once so called, but which have long since lost their identity. For a long time silver veins were the rage, and the Comstock lead drove people wild for silver bearing mines, and they branched off into Mexico and lost plenty of money thereby, and some of them have never stopped growling about it, and condemning California for their own want of judgment and sense. Then came the copper fever—everything was copper; that died out. Then hard old granite, and quartz hard enough to make steel wince. That paid very well, but it was slow. Next came the gravel beds, or strata of clay and gravel, which is easily worked by "hydraulicking," as the miners term it. It is washed down into sluice boxes, and run off through a mile or so of these troughs or boxes; the gold being released from the earth by softening and washing of the clay, falls to the bottom and is taken up by quicksilver. The last feature, however, is the decomposed rock and earth, very extensive beds of which have been discovered. I learn of a very heavy purchase of an extensive district, which has been of no practical value for want of water; but a few gentlemen of wealth and enterprise have bought this ground—something over ten miles in extent—and propose to raise the capital to bring in water some 20 miles, involving the necessity of carrying it across a ravine or valley with a depression of 900 feet. It is a gigantic enterprise, and will cost millions; but the deposit is so extensive and so rich, that it should pay ten times the investment. I learn that Mr. Van Rensellaer, of Albany, who has recently visited our State, is strongly impressed with the enterprise, and I believe proposes to invest largely in it. The opinion of men of his well-known sound judgment and prudence should certainly carry great weight, as he gave the subject his personal attention and examined the ground thoroughly.

I know that there is not much encouragement for Eastern capitalists to invest in our mines, for they have suffered; but then, do they *always* succeed in their investments at home? Do they never go into a "cornering" operation in Wall-street and discover that *they* are the object in a very close corner? Do they never go into a little confidential speculation in Central or Erie with some of the big operators that have a friend who knows all the ropes, and was a dead sure thing, because the parties were men of honor, very high toned, and discover, at last, that every one of them had his broker at work putting *his* stock through slyly and some of the heaviest of the pool *drew* out early? It works so, and my firm belief is, that no man yet born, was ever able to lay his hand on his heart and declare with a clear conscience that he was truly and purely honest in a horse trade or stock operation. A son will cheat his own father in a horse trade, we all know, and it is by no means a sure thing the old man would not "brown" the son on the very next "swap," and stock operations are on the same footing, same character, and mankind are no more reliable in that way than the other.

If people wish to invest in mines here they can do so, and get cheated nearly as bad as at home, at the same time they can make paying and judicious investments, but they must not send out boys and men, who don't know granite from slate, to make such investments, and nephews and stupid brothers-in-law to manage them.

I know of a "practical miner" here who spent a quarter of a million on a Reese River mine, who did not know what the word "auriferous" meant, and when I showed him a piece of brick-bat he thought it very fair rock. I presume he got his geological education sitting on the rocks with the girls down at Newport, or pic-nicing on the White Mountains. He wore unexceptionable clothes, however. There are good chances here yet to invest in good mines that we have not means to develop, but use ordinary business precaution and judgment in investing, and not go in blind. It is easy enough to know what you are about. You don't buy a cargo of flour, cotton, or pork without inspecting it closely, why should you a mine?

It is with great pain that I announce to old Californians in the East and his old friends, the death of Charles K. Smith, whom everybody knew and whom everybody loved.

Mr. Smith was one of the few genial warm-hearted companions one meets with in life, young, wealthy, fond of the enjoyments of the world—a polished gentleman, without a fault, and without an enemy. His death will shock all who knew him, it occurred from the accidental discharge of a gun while out shooting with E. W. Leonard, near the Napa Sulphur Springs. In driving over an inequality in the road, the seat of the wagon gave way, and the guns being between them fell also, and by some unknown means Mr. Leonard's gun was discharged, and the contents entered the right arm of Mr. Smith. The wound was soon dressed, and no apprehension was felt as to the result. For ten days it continued to improve and heal, but unfortunately every hot day produced an unfavorable change, followed by "tetanus," or lockjaw; and although all the skill of the city was summoned he was beyond aid, and died a few days after. His body was brought down on the Napa boat, where it was met by the members of the Union Club, and escorted to his own room in the building that he had left a few days before so well. The body was the next day placed in the parlor of the Club, and was visited by hundreds; all day the rooms were thronged by ladies and children, who, as they passed, strewed the coffin with flowers and watered them with their tears. The face was perfectly natural, the expression calm and beautiful, as if sleeping. He was buried on Sunday from Trinity Church, which was crowded to suffocation. The ceremonies were solemn, and the service most beautifully read by Rev. Mr. W[illegible]; the chant and solo were magnificent; and when notice was given that those who wished to see the corpse before the coffin was closed could do so, the solemn procession passed up the west aisle and down the east, and I never saw in all my life such affecting evidences of grief and misery. A large proportion were ladies, many of them his intimate associates and friends—and they composed the *élite* and beauty of the city, and as they paused and bent over that familiar face now so cold and calm, tears flowed unchecked, and there was not a dry eye in the church, and when all had passed on, Mr. Leonard walked up to take a last look at the friend with whom he had watched and nursed, day and night, as tenderly as a woman, through all his sickness. He bent over the form of his dear friend and his whole frame shook with emotion, and as he retired, completely overcome, the entire congregation seemed to participate in his grief, and there was a dead silence for some moments, broken only by the sobs of strong men, while the female portion could still less restrain their feelings. The coffin was almost hidden from sight by the rare flowers and wreaths that were laid upon it with tender hands. I do not think there was ever in San Francisco a more affecting funeral than this, and abroad as well as here, poor Charley will long be mourned, and his loss deeply felt. And it was sad to see one so joyous, young and good, cut off in his prime, with everything before him to make life dear and happy. His memory will long remain green in our hearts.

By this steamer California loses a staunch friend, and one to whom we are greatly indebted for his devotion to the Union and skill, sound judgment and good sense in the execution of his duties here as Assistant Adjutant-General of Gen. George Wright during the late war. There was a time here when any little mistake or error would have precipitated the State into the vortex, and nothing but good management and firmness kept us out. Had Gen. Wright listened to the urgent suggestions of some of the more fanatical portion of the community, the torch would have been lit at a time when we were weak and illy-provided with means and force to resist any onset.

Gen. R. C. Drum, as Adjutant-General, had a delicate task to perform. He had not only to open the eyes of his commander, who by not being brought in close contact with these men, could not as readily discover their incendiary designs, and the selfish, narrow-minded course advised, but to avoid any seeming leniency to secession and its sympathizers. But happily he has passed through all and come out with honor and with the indorsement and approval of this whole community. In this morning's *Alta Californian* appears a letter of thanks to Gen. Drum for his services and devotion to the State, and regret at his departure, signed by the most prominent men of the city, whose names represent the wealth and respectability of the place. He was serenaded last evening and called on by hundred.

Having been brought so much in contact with the people he has learned more of California, and knows its resources, the character of its people, their wants and necessities, the geographical position of every strategic and important point—in fact, is the best posted officer politically, geographically and socially that ever has been stationed here, and the people have learned to love him, and no man ever left these shores whose departure was more deeply regretted or who left behind him a larger circle of strong friends. The General will, I hear, be stationed in Philadelphia. I congratulate the people of that suburb to New-York on their acquisition, of the value of which they will soon learn to appreciate, unless they are much duller than they have heretofore shown themselves.

And so endeth this lesson.

PODGERS.

AFFAIRS IN TENNESSEE.

Condition and Prospects of Nashville—Political Movements—Meeting of the Legislature—The Cotton Crop—Miscellaneous.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

Nashville, Monday, Oct. 29, 1866.

Nashville suffered much from the war. It used to be a pretty, quiet, home-like city, but it is such no longer. There were once shade trees along the principal streets, and an air of delicious repose pervading the more retired avenues, but all that is gone now. Four years of feverish excitement, with the bustle and the preparation and the endless tide of life which they brought, changed everything. The streets were gashed and cut up by the merciless wheels of countless army wagons; sidewalks worn out and never repaired; mules corralled in front yards and soldiers billeted among carefully-kept shrubbery. It is no great wonder if the city does wear to-day a rough, unkempt appearance. War is not a very fastidious guest.

When the war began twenty-five thousand people made their homes here. Half of them remain; the other half are scattered far and wide, and their places filled by strangers and aliens. The population meanwhile has increased about five thousand. I said the city had changed. It has wonderfully, and the contrast between then and now is strangely noticeable. It has lost its Southern cast, without acquiring Yankee enterprise.

LACK OF PUBLIC SPIRIT.

A strange apathy in regard to all questions concerning public improvement and the future prosperity of the city is manifested by the people of Nashville. Even the project of a Tennessee and Pacific Railroad, connecting Knoxville, Nashville and Memphis, though an enterprise of the most vital importance, and urged with zeal by such men as Prof. J. B. D. DeBow, far-seeing and deeply experienced in railroad matters, meets with worse than discouraging support.

Rents, which ran up to exorbitant heights during the war, have been reduced but a trifle, the landlords, with true Shylock determination, and a wonderful lack of public spirit, still persisting in their extortionate demands. Merchants on this account are constantly compelled to close up their business, and withdraw their capital to other points.

Considering this lack of enterprise on the part of her citizens, the future of Nashville as a commercial city is by no means encouraging. With a lack of railroad connections, and soon to be cut off from Cincinnati by the proposed Danville route connecting that city with Knoxville, and thence to Charleston, the prospect is rather blank.

POLITICS.

There are at present few salient points in the political aspect of the State from which to presage the future. Everything is quiet and unexciting. The Conservative Party held a State Convention on Saturday to ratify the action of the Philadelphia Convention of last August, but, owing to the lateness of the day, the meeting having been twice postponed on account of cholera, the attendance was small. Judge Brien, recently elected to the Legislature, made an eloquent and profound speech worthy of him as being one of the first men in point of talent and ability in the State.

THE LEGISLATURE.

The State Legislature convenes on the 5th of November for a session, which will be, in all respects, one of great interest and importance. The conflict between the judicial and the legislative powers will probably be decided. Then there is the great question of the Metropolitan Police Bill, which, although it passed the Legislature, was rendered a dead-letter in Nashville through the action of the Mayor and Aldermen, who filed a bill in Chancery Court, upon which an injunction was issued restraining the Commissioners from proceeding in the work of organizing the new police force. The action of the Assembly upon this question is anticipated with much interest. Add to this the legal action of two members of the House, who have entered suits for of damages against the others for $150,000, and the numerous absorbing State questions which cannot longer be staved off, and it will be readily seen that the ensuing session promises to be prolific in important events. The fate of the Metropolitan Police Bill is by no means of minor importance, the decision of the question involving the legality of the action of the Legislature not in the present case alone, but in many more.

It is very likely that the Legislature may remain in session the greater portion of the Winter.

THE COTTON CROP.

The new cotton crop has been coming into Nashville for the last month. That which has been received is of tolerable good quality, but there is very little more than half a crop. The long drouth in mid-Summer and later heavy rains, nearly ruined the staple. I can speak from experience, having just returned from a trip through a number of adjoining counties. A high estimate places the present year's product in Tennessee at 150,000 bales. Not more than 40,000 bales will probably be received in Nashville this season. The weather has been extremely propitious for picking, and the crop will be in early. Two thousand bales are reported as the receipts for the week closing to-day. The price, including the Government tax of three cents per pound, is from thirty-three to thirty-six cents per pound, according to quality. Shipments are very light, the majority of dealers holding off until the opening of Fall navigation in the Cumberland, before forwarding to the great central markets of New-York and New-Orleans.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Fall trade has opened, and business in the wholesale departments is quite brisk. The large dry goods houses report a better trade this season than at any time since the war.

Nashville has suffered dreadfully from fires during the last three months; at least $400,000 of property has been destroyed. The conflagration last Wednesday laid half a block in ruins and swept away $200,000 worth of property at one fell stroke.

As an instance indicating the lack of metropolitan spirit here, I may mention that the only theatre in Nashville is on the eve of closing for lack of patronage and support.

Gen. O'Neil, the Fenian leader, very generally known from the part he played in the Erie affair, has returned to his home in Nashville, and is living very quietly the life of a private citizen.

We are now enjoying splendid Autumn weather and the season is unusually healthy. Although this city suffered worse from cholera than any other on the continent, the epidemic left as speedily as it came, and for weeks we have not had a single case.

KENTUCKY.

Appellate Decision in "The Commonwealth, Appellant, vs. John M. Palmer, Appellee"—His "Free Pass" System Decided Felonious—The Press on Browning's Letter—Outlaws—The "Help" Question, &c., &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

Louisville, Monday, Oct. 29, 1866.

The Appellate Court decides that Gen. Palmer, in giving "free passes" to Kentucky slaves, whether or not so authorized and ordered by the War Department, and though Kentucky was under martial law, was guilty of felony under Kentucky law, of an "illegal act of glaring usurpation," violative of the Constitution of the Union and the laws of Kentucky, not justifiable or excusable by martial law in Kentucky or any laws of the land, or by President Lincoln's Proclamation of Emancipation. Also, that the Louisville Circuit, Judge Johnston, erred in dismissing, on Dec. 8 last, the indictment against Palmer for aiding, through his passport system, a certain slave to escape from her owner, because, admitting the slave was free at the date of the dismissal by the ratification of the thirteenth amendment, "the Kentucky statute, for violation of which Palmer was indicted, was in full force when the indictment was dismissed, and authorized a judgment for its prescribed punishment." The Court, reversing Judge Johnston's judgment, remands the cause for further proceedings—"not now judicially anticipating the effect, on this prosecution, of the late repeal of the statute since the dismission of the indictment."

Outrages upon both colors, black perhaps more than white, by "regulators" and "rangers," still occur with impunity. If the State and civil authorities continue to do nothing in the premises the Federal and military authorities, so far as authorized will, I trust, punish and repress all such outlaws.

Housekeepers are as much harassed and nonplussed about help as ever. The almost universal complaint is that no reliable or at all serviceable help of either color can be had on any terms. If the "general demoralization" is subsiding, certainly our housewives can't yet see it among professed domestics.

The Louisville and Nashville Railroad total earnings ending June 30 last, were $3,130,497; operating expenses, $1,551,134; revenue from passenger business alone, $1,513,725. It is contracting for grading, &c., on 43 miles of its Lebanon branch extension between Crab Orchard and London. This looks to an early completion of direct rail connection between Louisville and Knoxville and all emporiums of the Southwest. Cincinnati has subscribed largely for the Kentucky Central's extension from Nicholasville or Danville to East Tennessee. Maysville and Mt. Sterling will soon connect by rail with Paris, and thereby with this and all our other rail thoroughfares.

It is reported that 57,300,000 brick were made here this year, valued at over half a million. Also, over half a million invested in licensed vehicles.

The Jeffersonville military depot contains a reported complete outfit for an army of 300,000—among other articles, 2,500,000 pounds assorted iron, 960,000 pounds horse and mule shoes.

PONTIAC.

BOSTON.

The New Steamship Line to Antwerp—Business Projects.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

Boston, Tuesday, Oct. 30, 1866.

The proposed new line of steamers presents a very important scheme to increase the commercial facilities, business prosperity and property value of Boston. This project has as yet only resolved itself into newspaper talk. The scheme, which contemplates the establishment of a line of weekly steamers between this port and Antwerp, and a line of tri-monthly steamers to Southampton and Havre, is certainly a colossal undertaking for our solid merchants, considering the numerous attempts that have been made here to establish inter-communication. This scheme has its origin in the Board of Trade, composed of men who have, to tell the truth, more faith in bank dividends and manufacturing stocks than in steamship stock. But this scheme has really assumed a practical shape, and all that is wanting is a round million of dollars to give it life. Nearly all the railroad corporations of New-England are interested in the project, because they think they see money in it. With such a line, it is contended that Boston would have a great German Fair system brought to its doors, and that it would be the pendulum to oscillate between the great net-work of railways which penetrate the German States, and that traversing New-England and centreing at Boston, absorbing all the emigration of the Old World, and opening up the markets of New-England to new and profitable fields of trade and industry. Eleven first-class steamers are available for this enterprise, provided the capitalists and merchants will buy them. As yet not a single dollar has been advanced towards their purchase. State-street has not put on its spectacles yet, and, so long as manufacturing stocks are good property, it will be many months before the project will be realized. Our capitalists and merchants feel sensibly the baleful result of procrastination in establishing intercommunication, and feel that New-York has so overshadowed her in this respect that it were almost folly to make any attempt to reclaim any portion of that trade at this late day. Boston has as much native enterprise as New-York, but it is not always used in the right direction at the auspicious time. The "let well-enough-alone" policy has caused more than one golden opportunity to slip away into the affluent lap of New-York—and the men who hold the money bags do not deny the fact. What Boston wants is steam, literally and metaphorically, it it would maintain its rank as the second commercial city in the Union, and reclaim what it has lost. Shall we have a new steamship line and a "new hotel?" are now mooted questions.

THE INDIAN LANDS.

Ex-Secretary Harlan's Defence.

We have received a long letter from Ex-Secretary Harlan, making a defence against the charges of wrong-doing in the sale of the Cherokee neutral lands. His elaborate explanation of the treaties and laws bearing upon the matter is quite too long for our crowded columns, and we must be satisfied with quoting some of his more essential statements. He says:

> I have received your note inclosing newspaper articles published in the New-York *Herald*, *Constitutional Union* and other Copperhead sheets of similar character, impugning my motives in the sale of the "Cherokee neutral lands." You inform me that some of my friends here think these unprovoked and unjustifiable assaults ought to be exposed.
>
> I have to-day read some of the articles with which you have favored me, not having had the leisure to do so at an earlier period; and I do not think that either my personal or official reputation would suffer from perfect silence on my own part and that of my friends. I would have lived to little purpose if my character could be seriously affected by means so imbecile and ephemeral, when the motives of the authors are so transparent. They describe me as "a Radical leader, intrusted to the highest political position;" as "one of the chief leaders of Radicalism, who in less than a week after leaving his place assailed the Administration with charges of dishonesty and moral turpitude;" as "one of the leaders of a great political party professing to be based on 'moral ideas.'" They declare that "the people know that Radical leaders commit frauds;" and in terms appeal "to every conservative citizen in the country" for a verdict. These assaults are made on me as "a Radical leader," and these appeals to "Conservatives" are heralded all over the country a few days preceding the elections in the Northwest, where, as these libelers probably feared, I was not totally destitute of influence. Is anything more necessary to make the proof of the baseness of the motives of these revilers conclusive and blasting?
>
> But as these perverted and untruthful statements might possibly make a temporary impression on the minds of some who are unacquainted with me personally, and unfamiliar with the facts, to the prejudice of the great Republican Union organization on whose success depends the preservation of the Republic, it may not be unwise to brush them away.
>
> The charges when sifted and stripped of all embellishment are narrowed down to these:
>
> 1. That I, as Secretary of the Interior, sold the "Cherokee neutral lands" in Kansas for less than they were worth in the market.
>
> 2. That I probably would not have sold them for less than they were worth unless I had been induced to do so by personal pecuniary interest.
>
> By inquiring of the purchasers these villifiers would have learned that I had no personal interest in this company or in the sale of these lands, direct or indirect, immediate or remote, and that I never owned or held, or sought to own or hold, one dollar's worth of their stock; and that no relative or business associate of mine ever held or owned, or sought to hold or own, any such interest or stock.
>
> This leaves but one inquiry, namely, was the price for which these lands were sold by me less than their reasonable value, or rather so far below as to render me justly liable to censure?
>
> [Here follows an explanation of the laws and treaties, and the letter concludes as follows:]
>
> But why proceed with this analysis. The reasoning of the Attorney-General is as satisfactory as could reasonably be expected from any one on the wrong side of the question. A few interested parties desired the vacation of this contract for reasons that will presently appear, and this "opinion" from so high and respectable a source can be used as a justification.
>
> Who are the parties that object to this sale? As far as I have been informed two have come to the surface. They protested as attorneys for the Indians before the sale was made. One of them informed me that if it should be consummated he could and would "burst it up." He stated frankly that if these lands were sold as the lands of the Sacs and Foxes, he and his friends could make money out of the transaction, and explained in detail how it could be made to yield a handsome little fortune for several persons. The other protestant stated to me as a reason for preferring the other mode of sale that it would, he thought, enable the Indians to pay their indebtedness at an earlier period. But I had reason to believe and did believe that he was at the time purchasing this indebtedness for speculative purposes. Not regarding them as disinterested advisers their advice was not followed by me. I preferred to follow my own judgment of what the true interests of the Indians and the people of Kansas required. I did what appeared to me to be both wise and just, and I neither fear nor doubt the judgment of an impartial public opinion. And if my successor should follow the advice of the Attorney-General, set aside this contract, and succeed in making a better disposition of these lands, none of his friends will be more highly gratified than I shall be with its success.

A Friend's Estimate of Jubal A. Early

A correspondent of the New-Orleans *Commercial*, writing of Jubal A. Early, says:

> "The family to which Gen. Early belonged was always Washingtonian in its ideas of Federal authority. They held Jacobinism and cant in detestation. They were Federalists, but fought in the Revolution and war of 1812; Republicans, but hostile to Democratic ideas. As Whigs, they opposed Jackson and adored Clay. As Union men, they opposed secession.
>
> Gen. Early was a member of the secession Convention. He voted against secession. He went so far, perhaps, as to say that he would offer no resistance to the Federal forces who should go to Carolina to enforce the laws. When, however, Virginia spoke through the ballot-box, and decided to take the perils of war, this whole family, father and sons, rallied to her call. The old man abandoned his estate on the Kanawha to experience all the trials of a refugee. Three sons from Missouri entered the army, one or two of them never to return alive. Those in Virginia—one of them above the military age—volunteered, and with collateral relatives enough to have formed almost a company, they entered the army and fought as faithfully through the war as any men that were in it. Gen. Early became so entirely convinced of the integrity of the cause, that, with all the violence of a strong nature, he has deliberately exiled himself, and is a wanderer over the world.
>
> Gen. Early is a man of an acute and logical mind. Resolute, perhaps obstinate, in his opinions; a true friend, but a man of no professions, taking apparent pleasure rather in doing more than he was obliged to do, than in giving kindly assurances of wishes, or polished expressions of regret for inability to comply with the expectation of friends. He is in exile, while some of those who reviled him for his opposition to secession have been duly pardoned, and are restored to home and fortune, and others have quitted the impoverished South, to enjoy the ease of Northern cities.

Military Burying-Grounds in the South—Letter from the Quartermaster-General.

Dr. Benjamin Woodward, Surgeon of the Twenty-third Illinois Infantry, addressed a letter to Gov. Oglesby, of Illinois, in June last, on the subject of the military cemeteries of the South, representing their condition as deserted and desecrated, and referring especially to that at Franklin, Tenn. Mr. Woodward's letter stated that the burial-grounds in many places in the South were being plowed up and planted in corn and vegetables.

On the 26th of July the Governor inclosed this communication to the Secretary of War, with a note in which he said:

> If you can give me any information on the subject I shall be pleased to receive it. I do not see how, as Governor, I can reach the matter. Perhaps you can give some assurance of the purpose of the Government to look after and care for the remains of those noble men who have fallen on battle-fields for our country. I am not sure but we may need the services of more of them to sustain what has been fairly won.
>
> Very respectfully, &c., R. J. OGLESBY, &c.

To this letter the following response has been received by the Governor:

> Quartermaster-General's Office,
> Washington, D. C., Oct. 26, 1866.
>
> *To His Excellency the Governor of Illinois:*
>
> Sir: The receipt of your communication of July 26, 1866, to the Honorable Secretary of War, inclosing a communication from Benj. Woodward, M. D., late Surgeon of the Twenty-second Illinois Volunteers, relating to the deceased United States soldiers at Franklin, Tenn., is respectfully acknowledged. You are respectfully informed that active measures are now being taken by this Department to provide a suitable resting-place for the United States soldiers who fell at Franklin, Tenn., as well as those buried along the line of the Nashville and Decatur Railroad. An eligibly located tract of ground has been obtained at Columbia, Tenn., where a national cemetery is to be established, and to which all those dead will be removed and appropriately cared for at an early day.
>
> By order of the Quartermaster-General.
>
> Very respectfully, &c.,
> J. J. DANA,
> Colonel and Brevet Brigadier-General, U. S. A.

Newspaper Publishers' Organization.

A Convention of newspaper publishers, comprising those of nearly all the daily papers published in Connecticut, Rhode Island, and Massachusetts, south of Boston, was held in New-Haven a few days since, to effect a new organization, for the procurement of telegraphic news and the protection of their mutual interests. Mr. Bowles, of the Springfield *Republican*, explained the advantages that would accrue by a consolidation of the various way papers into an independent association. The project met with universal favor, and it was voted to call the new organization the "New-England Way Paper Association." The following officers were elected:

President—Samuel Bowles, of the Springfield *Republican*.

Secretary and Treasurer—Wm. H. Goodrich, Hartford *Courant*.

Executive Committee—Geo. W. Danielson, Providence *Journal*; John D. Baldwin, Worcester *Spy*; A. E. Burr, Hartford *Times*.

DOMESTIC ITEMS.

Capt. Hazard, of a whaling schooner which has arrived at San Francisco, reports a violent shock of earthquake on the 5th of September, in latitude 54° 20' north, and longitude 147° 20' west, about 100 miles southeast of Trinity Island. The vibration was from northwest to southeast. It lasted nearly a minute, and was immediately succeeded by another one, but not so heavy nor of so long duration. Capt. Hazard, who has had an experience of 30 years on the sea, says that he has never met one of equal violence. It altered the rate of the chronometer 63 miles. It occurred at 3 o'clock A. M., and the watch below came rushing on deck, thinking that the vessel had struck a rock. There was a smart breeze at the time with a heavy cross sea. Immediately after the shock the wind lulled and the sea fell, lasting about 20 minutes, and was succeeded by a hurricane, lasting 52 hours. The same shock was experienced at Kodiac.

The Richmond *Enquirer* states that there are 25,000 colored people below Winchester who are not supporting themselves, and whom the Freedmen's Bureau have determined to remove from the lands on which they have squatted to some other locality. It also publishes a letter, received from Sandusky, Ohio, and written by a leading old-fashioned Abolitionist of the Northwest to a leading Democrat of the North, recommending that the Freedmen emigrate to the Northwest. The letter says Iowa would be benefited by 500,000 Freedmen, Illinois by 1,000,000, Indiana by 750,000, and other States by the same large numbers. This comprehensive plan, when fully carried out, is to do away with the necessity of the Freedmen's Bureau, provide for the blacks and develop the great Northwest.

A letter from Cameron, Milan County, Texas, to the Houston *Journal* says: "The planters have, as a general thing, finished gathering their corn crop. Having saved that and the crop of small grain, they are now using every possible exertion to get out their cotton crop and get it to market. The corn crop was never better in this section of country. Wheat and other small grain did rather badly in consequence of too much wet weather. Practical and experienced planters are of the opinion that our cotton crop is as good as it has been for several years past, and my observation is that the freedmen are working tolerably well; at any rate, the crop will be saved in this county, and will prove a paying one."

The Memphis *Bulletin* states that Judge Clayton, of Mississippi, recently held that legal-tender notes were such, and a valid tender, stopping interest, when made. That the act of Congress making such notes a legal tender was constitutional, and that the power to issue such notes is derived from the war powers of the Government. He also held that the suspension of the statute of limitations during the war was constitutional and valid, and that no suit can be maintained to recover on a note the consideration for which was Confederate money. Nor can any suit be maintained to recover on a note given as compensation for the hire of a substitute in the Confederate army.

The Monument to the California Soldiers and Sailors who fell during the war is to be constructed of California granite, marble or other California material, at a cost of $50,000. It is proposed to place it on Union-square in San Francisco. Gov. Low is President of the Association, and Gen. Halleck Chairman of the Executive Committee.

Eli M. Whitney and Emerson Leland have obtained a verdict against the City of Boston for $15,483 60 for land taken by the city. The land taken contained about 2,079 square feet, on which were buildings. These the city tore down, and the plaintiffs claimed that no adequate compensation was voted them by the city, nor were they paid for their land and property, nor for damages.

Judge Munro, of South Carolina, has decided that the act creating District Courts was unconstitutional, "in so far as it conferred upon an inferior Court jurisdiction in criminal cases, where whites were parties accused;" that the District Courts were restricted to criminal cases where the accused was a person of color. His Honor also expressed much doubt whether his own Court (the Superior) could assume the jurisdiction of any criminal case in which the accused was a person of color.

A Catholic priest in Cleveland, Ohio, was awakened by raps upon his door on Monday night, and falsely told that one of his parishoners was sick and wished his attendance. During his absence his house was entered, and some $600 in money and a gold watch stolen. Most of the money taken was the receipts of a fair for the building of a new Catholic church.

In the case of a man indicted for murder in Napa County, Cal., the District-Attorney impaneled a Jury, arraigned the defendant, disposed of a motion as to the jurisdiction, examined a dozen witnesses, filed instructions and submitted the case to the Jury, who retired and returned a verdict of guilty of manslaughter—all in three-quarters of an hour.

The State Constable of Massachusetts has applied to the Supreme Court for an injunction against the liquor agent of the town of Acton, for having sold during the past ten months $5,000 worth of liquor "for mechanical and medicinal purposes," which is considered a large amount for a small town.

A petition for a more stringent jury law is in circulation in Memphis, Tenn. It says not one of the numerous trials for murder in the city since the reorganization of the State Government has resulted in conviction.

NOTES FROM THE PEOPLE.

Another Railroad Annoyance.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In addition to the long list of annoyances and outrages upon the public, already noticed in your columns, please print the following:

I went yesterday to the Hudson River Railroad depot to get a ticket and seat for my wife, who had occasion to visit a town up the river. Greatly to my surprise and indignation, I was refused the privilege of stepping to the car with her unless I also bought a ticket. Upon inquiry at the ticket office I learned that the rule was imperative—that no one without a ticket could be admitted even to the platform, nor to any place where they could see the train. Now this is simply a very gross outrage. For instance, an old lady, a stranger, weak and timid, asks her son to assist her to a seat. He is rudely repelled at the gate, and the poor old lady must stagger on alone, perhaps with a heavy carpet-bag to carry, along a platform for a hundred yards, then across one train, clambering as best she can in the dark into cars already crowded, jostled around by everybody. Weary and frightened, she drops into the first car that is open, finds it full, and is rudely ordered forward or backward at the whim of the station-man, finally to get some uncomfortable seat, with a tobacco-chewer next her to daub the floor under her feet and probably spoil her dress with his filthy ejections.

I repeat, that the rule which prevents a man from seeing his friends seated is a gross and unpardonable outrage. There is no excuse for it, unless it be found in the natural tendency of corporations to be insolent. I give the servants of the Company credit in this instance of appearing ashamed of their work. I cannot tell how much the public will bear of this sort, but it is the duty of every man to protest against such insult. If one may judge from the feeling manifested in some instances, we may conclude that the continued enforcement of this rule will lead to something more than a mere protest in words. Men have some rights, and among them that of waiting upon wives, mothers and daughters; and they will not quietly submit to be arrested by constructive assault and battery while in the performance of such necessary duties. I hope the officers of this and other roads will rectify their error.

By the way, there is one reason mentioned as influencing the Company in making this rule that is worth mentioning. It is, that if the path is free pickpockets will gather round the cars. That is possible; but all persons with tickets are freely admitted, and all others excluded. Does the Hudson River Railroad Company undertake to tell us that all those with the talismanic pasteboard are gentlemen, while all those who try to pass their doors without tickets are thieves? There can be no other rational deduction from their action.

YOURS TRULY.

Our Public Schools.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

It is the right of every citizen to know how our public schools are managed, and it is still further the duty of every interested citizen to assist the school officers in the performance of their duties. If this is not law it may be considered common sense.

On the 27th inst. an article appeared in your issue of that date, over the signature of "A Citizen of New-York." In to-day's issue another article appears, over the signature of "T. W. C." Both communications refer to the same subject. Both gentlemen prefer an anonymous correspondence to one over their respective names.

"A Citizen of New-York" says: "A single case may be cited to show how utterly indefensible is the management of one of these schools." Why cannot this "Citizen of New-York," if he feels this interest in our public schools, cite his case and give his name and address, that some school officer of the Twelfth Ward may have it in his power to examine into the merits of it, and see whether justice has or has not been done. I, for one, know not of the existence of any violation of our School Laws in "one of these schools," but will thank any "citizen of New-York," if he knows it, to point out the case. When "A Citizen of New-York" insists that "other cases might be cited to show the habitual disregard on the part of school officers," &c., he should unhesitatingly address any school officer in the Ward, over his signature, on the subject; and if his children, or the children of any citizen, are entitled to the benefits afforded by the Board of Education, no school officer can or will withhold them.

In replying, Messrs. Editors, to the communication in to-day's issue of "T. W. C.," I think I can safely assert that neither any school officer or Principal ever expelled from a Twelfth Ward school as a non-resident any "young lady whose parents reside in New-York and pay taxes therein." To do so would be a violation of our school laws on the part of either the Principal or a school officer, and to best regulate this it is necessary to simply assert that the applicant is a citizen, in the sense of the word.

The law cited in my last communication is a law that I must obey, and whatever may appear wrong in it is not for me to correct. The Board of Education provides laws for the government of local boards, and, therefore, "local officers" can but comply with the directions of the higher Board.

When a local officer oversteps his bounds of duty, it is then time to direct his attention to any and every grievance, but this can be better accomplished openly than by any anonymous correspondence through the columns of yours or any other public journal.

When the "Citizen" or "T. W. C." cannot find redress from a local board, there is still a higher power to look to for it, viz., the Board of Education, and the honor and intelligence of that body cannot be questioned.

JOHN STRAITON,
Trustee Twelfth Ward.

New-York, Oct. 3, 1866.

About Our Schools.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Several articles have appeared in your paper in regard to the by-law of the Board of Education, prohibiting non-resident children from attending the schools, and one writer remarks:

"The resolution says that the child must reside in the City, and not making it necessary that the parent should do so—thus rendering the child amenable to the law and not the parent. The sage wisdom that dictated such a resolution must be admired."

Though rather lamely expressed, the intention to be sarcastic is so evident that it seems time the public should know the real state of the case. The fact is that the Board of Education is not guilty of "sage" or any other kind of wisdom in the matter, and the Ward officers are equally innocent. The State law provides, in express terms, that children entitled to attend our schools shall "reside in the City and County of New-York;" and school moneys shall be apportioned according to the attendance of children "actual residents of the City and County of New-York."

If the public are dissatisfied with this provision of the general school law, on which the by-law in question is based, let them apply to the Legislature.

The Newsboys' Lodging House.

New-York, Saturday, Oct. 27, 1866.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I had the pleasure of visiting the Newsboys' Lodging House, No. 128 Fulton-street, near Nassau, and was very much interested in what I saw. I noticed, however, that the only musical instrument in the building was a small melodeon. The thought occurred to me that if some kind person would present to the boys, as a Christmas present, a piano-forte, it would be an act that would be thoroughly appreciated. I know that the boys would be pleased with having a piano, and I also know several musicians, good players, and friends of the institution, that would sometimes call in and give them some music. The boys are fond of singing.

What I wish to propose is this. There are many wealthy persons who will, between now and Christmas, purchase new pianos for their parlors. Will not some one present to this institution the piano they now have, and otherwise would give in part exchange for a new one?

The kind and gentlemanly Superintendent is always pleased to have friends call and see the *modus operandi* of the institution. Who will be the one to present to the Newsboys' Home a piano? By inserting this communication in the columns of your valuable paper you will greatly oblige OBSERVER.

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Part I.—Held by Barnard, J.—Court opens at 10 o'clock A. M.

Nos.
2069—The People vs. Farrar.
2071—Genet vs. Howland et al.
2091½—Appleby vs. The Astor Fire Insurance Company.
1625—Lynn et al. vs. Ketchner et al.
2340—Dowden vs. Hoppock et al.
271—Sprague vs. Gregory.
2281—Donsbach et al. vs. Mann.
743—Chamberlain vs. Sailsbury.
1821—Brewn vs. Pratt.
2251—Sahel vs. Deruney.

Nos.
2253—Peck et al. vs. Baily et al.
1783—Russell vs. Gallatier.
2245—Thompson vs. Sanford et al.
1483—Vanoist vs. Pinckney et al.
311—Huggins vs. Lynch, Sheriff, &c.
2187—Lyons vs. The Third-av. Railroad Company.
2249—Meade vs. Kerr.
1927—Tallman vs. Livingston
2049—Shears vs. Salhinger.
1441—The Oswego Starch Factory vs. Rodriguez.

Part II.—Held by Mullin, J.—Court opens at 10 o'clock A. M.—Held at No. 73 Duane-street.

724—Sacket et al vs. Whitney.
6—Everett vs. Garrison.
304—Spaulding vs. Bronson.
1046—Miller et al vs. The First National Bank of New-Orleans.
1844—Biacchi vs. Schepeler.
640—Thompson vs. Robinson.
1230—McGearty vs. Pettigrew.
683½—Ford vs. McClosky.
2360—Peck et al vs. Rock.
2042—Deraney vs. Stevenson.

2636—The East River Bank vs. Steinrich, impl'd.
1194—Jandon vs. Read.
1830—Ridgway et al vs. Ager, &c.
2096—MacDuff vs. Lanetson.
1528—Schenck vs. Bell et al.
334—Rosenthal vs. Lynch.
1596—Bishop et al vs. Edmiston.
1004—Donaldson vs. Price et al.
2226—Parmelee vs. The Hoffman Fire Ins. Co.
2256—Frost vs. Sayre.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Held by Barnard, Clerke and Ingraham JJ. Court opens at 11 o'clock A. M. Non-enumerated motions.

Nos.
1—Willis vs. Atwood.
2—Binsse vs. Wood.
3—People vs. Bloomer.
4—Union I. R. C. vs. Lake.
5—Simson vs. M & P du C R. R. Co.
6—Stimson vs. M. & P. du C. R. R. Co.
7—Martin vs. Shannon
8—Barren vs. Gaspoe.
9—Wilbery vs. Stimmons.
10—People vs. Bull.
11—Martin vs. Shannon.
12—People vs. B'd. Supervisors.
13—Soule vs. Union Bank.
14—Mutual Insurance Co. vs. Sturgis.
15—Rowe vs. Haskin
16—Glont vs. Clora.
17—Lynch vs. Bryan.
18—In matter of widening Ann-street.
19—Ely vs. Mumford.
20—Seaman's B'k. vs. Sturgis.
21—Sickles vs. Gillies.
22—People, &c., vs. Brennan.
23—People, &c., vs. Brennan.
24—People, &c., vs. Brennan.
25—People, &c., vs. Brennan.
26—People, &c., vs. Brennan.
27—Palmer vs. Cohn.
28—Green vs. Mon. Mill Co.
29—Same vs. Same.
30—State Bank Newark vs. Leland.
31—Palmer vs. Cohn.
32—Orne vs. Chadwick.
33—Robbins vs. Dillaye.
34—Dillaye vs. Dillaye.
35—People, &c., vs. Muller.
36—People, &c., vs. Hertzel.
37—Swanson vs. Cooke.
38—People vs. Comm'rs. of Taxes and Assessments for City and County of N. Y.
39—Gray vs. Woodcock.
40—Savage vs. Pike.
41—Butt vs. Cameron.
42—In the matter of the application of the Board of Commissioners of the Central Park vs. Claim of Mary G. Pinckney.
43—In the matter of the application of the Board of Commissioners of the Central Park, &c. Claim of John Pyne.
44—In the matter of the application of the Board of Commissioners of the Central Park, &c. Claim of Richard H. Lyons.
45—In the matter of the application of the Board of Commissioners of the Central Park, &c. Claim of Edward C. Smith.
46—In the matter of the application of the Board of Commissioners of the Central Park, &c. Claim of D. R. Martin.
47—In the matter of the application of the Board of Commissioners of the Central Park, &c. Claim of G. M. Wilkins.
48—In the matter of the application of the Board of Commissioners of the Central Park, &c. Claim of Elias H. Van Brunt.
49—In the matter of the application of the Board of Commissioners of the Central Park, &c. Claim of A. B. Tappan.
50—In the matter of the application of the Board of Commissioners of the Central Park, &c. Claim of John D. Phillips.
51—In the matter of the application of the Board of Commissioners of the Central Park, &c. Claim of Smith Barker.
52—In the matter of the application of the Board of Commissioners of the Central Park, &c. Claim of Maunsell Van Renselaer.
53—Hegeman vs. Crary.
54—Walker vs. S. Petroleum Co.
55—Lewis vs. Dunlap.
56—Fisher vs. Hepburn.
57—Reynolds vs. Fisher.
58—Dunkin vs. L. Petroleum Co.
59—In the matter of the application of the Board of Commissioners of the Central Park, &c. Claim of James Gibson.
60—Ball vs. Hudson River Railroad Co.
61—In the matter of the application for an attachment for contempt of John Percy.
62—Ayres vs. Western Railroad Co.
63—Thompson vs. Moss.
64—Heroy vs. Parmelee.
65—Marks vs. Lyndon.
66—People, &c., Blackwell vs. Cobb.
67—Howes vs. Adams, Jr.
68—Stannow vs. Nepheggi.
69—Lindsley vs. Simonds.
70—Heroy vs. Parmelee.
71—Goodyear, Jr., vs. Phenix Rubber Co.
72—Hilton vs. Niles.
73—Christy vs. Clark.
74—Hoffman vs. Schultz.
75—Dainese vs. Allen.
76—People, &c., O'Brien vs. Haley.
77—People, &c., Bergen vs. Board of Supervisors of the County of Richmond.
78—People, &c., Sayers vs. Fleming.
79—People, &c., Springstein vs. Henderson.
80—Carson vs. Ball.
81—Carson vs. Ball.
82—Healy vs. Adams.
83—In the matter of the application of the Board of Commissioners of the Central Park, &c. Claim of G. M. Wilkins.
84—In the matter of the application of the Board of Commissioners of the Central Park, &c. Claim of John Pyne, trustee.
85—In the matter of the application of the Board of Commissioners of the Central Park, &c. Claim of D. R. Martin.
86—In the matter of the application of the Board of Commissioners of the Central Park, &c. Claim of Edward C. Smith, executor.
87—In the matter of the application of the Board of Commissioners of the Central Park, &c. Claim of Smith Barker.
88—In the matter of the application of the Board of Commissioners of the Central Park, &c. Claim of Richard H. Lyons.
89—Ware vs. Whitehouse.
90—In the matter of the application of the Board of Commissioners of the Central Park, &c. Claim of James Gibson.
91—In the matter of the application of the Board of Commissioners of the Central Park, &c. Claim of E. H. Van Brunt.
92—In the matter of the application of the Board of Commissioners of the Central Park, &c. Claim of Mary G. Pinckney.
93—In the matter of the application of the Board of Commissioners of the Central Park, &c. Claim of John D. Phillips.
94—In the matter of the application of the Board of Commissioners of the Central Park, &c. Claim of Maunsell Van Rensselaer and others.
95—In the matter of the application of the Board of Commissioners of the Central Park, &c. Claim of A. B. Tappan.
96—Mungel vs. Hirschfield.
97—The L. and B. S. Railroad Company vs. Murray.
98—Ely vs. Mumford.
99—Walker vs. The S. Petroleum Company.
100—Hand vs. W. C. F. I. Co.
101—Benedict vs. Benedict.
102—Turner vs. U. Petroleum Company.
103—Weldon vs. Pool.
104—Reynolds vs. Fisher.
105—Benedict vs. Benedict.
106—Depierres vs. Pettus.
107—Robbins vs. McMahon.
108—James vs. Millen.
109—Tobias vs. Cohn.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Justice Potter, at No. 73 Duane-street—Court opens at 10 o'clock A. M.—Demurrers.

Nos.
5—Farmers' and Citizens' Nat. B'k vs. Gerner.
6—Bourdon vs. Pinkerton.
7—Hunt vs. Hunt.
8—Holbrook vs. Taylor.
9—Pendergast vs. E. I. Savings Bank.
10—Blake vs. Barker.
11—Taylor vs. Q. Min'g Co.
12—Simon vs. Conner.
13—M. Lane vs. Brott.
14—Williamson vs. Wadsworth.

Nos.
15—Lockwood vs. Wood.
16—McIntyre vs. Fitch.
17—Intern'l Ins. Co. vs. Board Supervisors.
18—Lockwood vs. Schoemmell.
19—Taylor vs. Quicksilver Mining Company.
20—Ford vs. Osgood.
21—Carman vs. Petus.
22—Bartus vs. Mail.
23—Dunham vs. Gebhard.
24—Osgood vs. Gavin.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Sutherland, J.—Court opens at 10 o'clock A. M. Call of the Calendar at 12 o'clock M.—Preferred Classes.

Nos.
1—Newhall vs. Taylor.
2—Smith, &c. vs. Raphael et al.
3—Crater vs. Bininger.
4—Booram vs. Moses.
5—Wirschman vs. Dening.
6—Russeige vs. Gregory.
7—Bograll vs. Woolsey.
8—Ritter vs. Boody.
9—Fowler vs. Sherman.
10—Herts, Jr., vs. Wheeler.
11—Pike et al. vs. Steinfeld.
12—Phillips vs. Vosburgh.
13—Huerstel vs. Drew et al.
14—Same vs. Same.
15—Schreifer vs. Preston et al.
16—Penniman vs. Carmer.
17—Wild vs. Duncan.
18—Brinkenhoff et al. vs. Lanza.
19—Wezell vs. McCullough et al.
20—Phillips, &c., vs. Reichart et al.
21—Broadhead vs. Morring et al.
22—Hovey vs. Beadleton.
23—Eadie vs. Napkgyi et al.
24—Hidden vs. Smith.
25—Bradley vs. Lewis.
26—Welles vs. Rizzi.
27—Russell vs. Broderick.
28—Galpen vs. Appenheimer.
29—Van Lein vs. Jerrard.
30—De Pham vs. Ruger et al.
31—Glover vs. Hilton et al.
32—Taber et al. vs. Bergeman.
33—N. Y. Nat. Bank vs. Ruger et al.
34—Brust vs. Rockwell.
35—Yocum vs. Moody.
36—Conklin et al. vs. Buck, impleaded.
37—Degroot et al. vs. Jewett et al.
38—Ball et al. vs. Wiard.
39—Kendall vs. Akin.
40—Hayes vs. Giroux.
41—Arnoux vs. Arnoux.
42—Loewendahl vs. Ramsay, et al.
43—Brevoort vs. Brown et al.
44—Williams &c. vs. Liverpool & London Fire & Life Ins. Co.
45—Hall et al. vs. Harrison et al.
46—Morse vs. Moss et al.
47—Vetterdein &c. vs. Steapel et al.
48—Claflin et al. vs. Stevens
49—Jenkins vs. Vallette.
50—Hooker vs. Callicot.
51—Corwin vs. Stilwell.
52—Dewitter vs. Bancas.
53—Bancas vs. Evans.
54—Owen vs. Wood.
55—Russell vs. Gallaher et al.

Nos.
56—Biddle vs. Baker et al.
57—Bushnell vs. Eastman et al.
58—Mackay vs. Mackay.
59—Valentine vs. Frank.
60—Holmes vs. Heath et al.
61—Newell vs. Newell.
62—Ingham vs. Meyer et al.
63—Rose et al. vs. Brain, Jr. et al.
64—The Ind., P. and Chicago Railway Co. vs. Tyng.
65—Fithian vs. Mott et al.
66—Farmers' Loan, and Trust Co. vs. Steim et al.
67—Wilson vs. Meyer.
68—Same vs. Meyer et al.
69—Bartlett vs. Hatch.
70—In re the application of Erobill, Jr.
71—Beale et al. vs. Brasher.
72—Lawton, &c., vs. Dinkelspiel.
73—Thorp vs. Wood.
74—Hart vs. Hammond.
75—Dorman vs. Putnam.
76—Harrison et al. vs. Naphegyi et al.
77—Jay vs. Reis.
78—Lewis vs. Brown.
80—The People, &c., J. P. Clancy, vs. Metropolitan Board of Health.
81—Murphy vs. Gross.
82—Fleischane vs. Perzel et al.
83—The People ex rel. Ahmuts vs. Hudson River Railroad Company.
84—In re the petition of Jno. Leveridge vs. The Mayor, &c.
85—In re. the petition of Dougherty vs. The Mayor, &c.
86—Hilton, &c., vs. Niles et al.
87—Francis vs. Champlin.
88—In re The application of Rose vs. Brennan.
89—U. S. Trust Co. vs. Carney et al.
90—Salem et al vs. Frochlisch.
91—Michon vs. Michon.
92—Burke vs. Donaldson.
93—Noble et al vs. Harison.
94—Halsey vs. The Same.
95—Browning et al vs. The same.
96—McCann vs. Franck et al.
97—McCarthy vs. O'Brien.
98—Troy Central Bank vs. Rollins.
99—Compton vs. Burden et al.
100—Catlin vs. Billings et al.

SUPERIOR COURT.

Part I—Held by Garvin, J.—Court opens at 11 o'clock A. M.

Nos.
2—Heins vs. Feine.
[illegible]—Berdeyet vs. Chace.
[illegible]—Beck, Schuh, &c., vs. the E. R. Ferry Co.
[illegible]—Griggs vs. Bond.
2613—Jerome et al. vs. Goodell.
2647—Ferguson vs. Torrilhon.
2119—Price vs. Taylor et al.

Nos.
1797—Livermore vs. St. John.
[illegible]—Cook vs. Hall.
2629—Atwill vs. Blake.
[illegible]—McIntyre vs. Dayton.
2069—Burrows et al. vs. Brink et al.
2543—Genet vs. Johnston.
2060—Stover vs. Forter.
1552—Barnes vs. Smith.

Part II.—Held by Barbour, J.—Court opens at 11 o'clock A. M.

Nos.
2551—Brower vs. Fleming.
2844—Patterson vs. Townsend.
1624—Benjamin et al. vs. Lynch.
2746—Briggs vs. Rourke.
2354—Williams vs. Delaney.
2286—Barnes vs. Smith et al.
2318—Nigel vs. Munoz.
2396—Ansodo vs. Crucy, et al.
2030—Callaghan vs. Kellogg.

Nos.
2076—Williams vs. Morse et al.
2160—Brownell vs. Van Riper
1588—Sinsheimer vs. Frankenheimer.
1572—Snelling vs. Howard, &c.
1990—Aggs, &c., vs. French et al.
2526—Taylor vs. Ketcham et al.

COMMON PLEAS—PART I.

Held by Judge Brady—Court opens at 11 o'clock A. M.

Nos.
1527—Pettigrew vs. Waterbury.
1556—Waterbury vs. Shipman.
1553—Storers vs. Pierce.
1541—Whittermore vs. Hirst field.
896—Lees vs. Fogerty.
1554—Weigher vs. Five Points House of Industry.

Nos.
1542—Van Dyke vs. Hatch.
1176—Phillips vs. Dawley.
1237—Farrington vs. Robbins.
1378—Aller vs. Goodman.
1570—Becker vs. Brown.
1403—Brintnall vs. Shipman.
1330—Darrow vs. Hamell.
1536—Cohen vs. Ferris.
1637—Patton vs. Shipman.

Part II.—Held by Judge Cordozo.—Court opens at 11 o'clock A. M.

Nos.
1701—Worrall vs. Salley.
1588—Smith vs. N. J. Steamboat Co.
1667—Harris vs. Burtnete.
1702—Fiegel vs. Schuler.
531—Scudder vs. Lesynaski.
1140—Nelson vs. Kidder.
776—Fishblatt vs. The Am. Mu. Ins. Co.
646—Tallman vs. Clough.
1670—Murphy vs. Bird.

Nos.
1763—Meyer vs. St. Nichols Ins. Co.
525—Paine vs. Church.
1660—Lloyd vs. Matthews.
1526—Poppe vs. The Marine Bank.
950—The Compagnie Gen'l Trans-Atlantique vs. Watzen.
1372—Ruth vs. Wissell.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Held by Alker, J.—Court opens at 10 o'clock A. M.

353—Ferguson vs. Beach.
416—Knaupp vs. Joblarski.
435—Underhill vs. Waldron.
442—Arrant vs. Cook.
2—Baker vs. Peck.
3—Same vs. Same.
4—Messinger vs. Lowinstein.
5—Oberlander vs. Smith.
6—Gray vs. Holman.
7—Bristol vs. Dellamettelle.
8—Owens vs. Block.

417—Stringrott vs. Hunt.
424—Oliver vs. Webster.
440—Schief vs. Stubb.
1—Millett vs. Byrnes.
9—Solinger vs. The Erie Railroad Co.
10—Lloyd vs. McInnery.
11—Scheld vs. Heckman.
12—Mooney vs. The C. P. H. N. E. R. R. and H. R. R. Co.
13—Whitney vs. Shotwell.

The Law Courts for November—The Business of Last Month.

To-day being the first Monday of the month, the Law Courts, civil and criminal, will commence their November term. But little business however, beyond the empanneling of jurors will be transacted until after the election. There is a law of this State which prohibits the holding of any Civil Court on the day of a general election, but the rules of the Court are, that in this City, the monthly terms of the Circuits, the Superior Court, and the Court of Common Pleas, shall be commenced on the first Monday. After the call of the jury lists, the hearing of excuses from jurors, &c., the several branches will be adjourned, some over to Wednesday, some to Thursday, and no doubt two or three Courts will hold no further sessions until Monday next. The calenders of the Civil Courts have been much reduced during October, but they are still unusually heavy. There were three circuits held last month, Parts I. and II., were heldby Justices of this district, and Part III., by Justice DAVIS from the western section of the State. Part I. was held by Justice SUTHERLAND; Part II. by Justice INGRAHAM. In these two branches, 158 causes were called in their regular order on the calendars, and neither plaintiffs nor defendants answered thereto; hence they have gone to the foot of the calendars. We give this statement as we have obtained it from the books of the clerks, and it may be useful to that numerous class of lawyers and litigants who are in the constant habit of making inquiries of Judges and clerks why it is that they cannot get their causes on for trial. Let the blame rest where it belongs. The calendars of all our Courts are too heavily laden, and in this City it is too frequently that men of strict business habits, who have good causes of action against debtors and others by whom they have been defrauded in commercial transactions, well knowing the "law's delay," refuse to prosecute. Often, after commencing suits, they abandon them for the same reason, choosing rather to release claims of which they have some knowledge than to incur expenses "that they know not of." Two jury causes only were tried in Part I. of the Circuit during the four weeks of last month, and a less number still in Part II. And yet the record shows that in Part I. the calendar was regularly called every day. The odd numbers only were disposed of in this branch, and were from Nos. 1815 to 2561—324 in all. Of these about 58 were inquests or dismissals for cause. The remaining two hundred and sixty-six were "run down," as it is termed, neither side being ready. In Circuit, Part II., during the latter portion of the term, there were several important causes tried before the Court without a jury. A day calendar was made out every day for four weeks, and the aggregate for the month included all the even numbers on the general calandar from 1,496 to 2,374, or about four hundred and forty. Of this last number, forty-eight were disposed of by trial, inquest or dismissal for cause, leaving three hundred and ninety-two to be "run down to the foot of the calendar." We have given these facts and figures for the purpose of showing to the public that the "law's delays" are not always to be attributed to delinquent jurors or derelict Judges.

The present month there will be a General Term of the Supreme Court, held by Barnard, P. J., and Clerke and Ingraham, J. J. The Calendar is heavy—numbering, in the aggregate, 666 causes, divided as follows: 109 non-enumerated motions, 37 preferred causes, and 420 enumerated motions. Among them are some of much public importance. There are twenty-two causes on appeal in the matter of the application of the Board of Commissioners of the Central Park, eighteen preferred causes in which the people of the State of New-York are interested, and six actions of the People *vs.* M. T. Brennan, Comptroller. Besides these there is the pending appeal of one Percy, who was thrown over the bar by a decree of the General Term of this Court some months ago. Actions against the Board of Health and the Board of Police Commissioners are numerous. The appeals which have been taken in actions against railroad and insurance companies, and in divorce suits, may be counted by several scores.

It is not yet determined who will hold the Supreme Court Special Term. It must necessarily be a Judge from a country district, for the reason that we have but four Supreme Court Judges in New-York City this year, and this month three of them will sit at General Term and the other at Chambers. The Special Term calendar numbers 34 causes termed demurrers, and 368 actions of issues of law and fact; total, 402. The business of this branch has increased very much within the last year. During the month of October some of the most important causes tried were in this Court before Mr. Justice Daniels. The Supreme Court Chambers will be held by Justice Sutherland. The semi-monthly calendar has already more than 100 causes, and the number will probably be doubled within the present week.

Part I. of the Circuit will be held by Justice JOS. F. Barnard, of the Second Judicial District. Prominent among the many causes in this Court for the month, is the somewhat notorious one known as "The Madame Jumel Will Case." The amount of property involved is something over a $1,000,000, but there are other circumstances connected with it which will render it one of the greatest trials of the year. Some of the most learned and experienced members of the New-York bar have been engaged in this trial, among whom we note the names of Chas. O. Conner, Ex-Judge Pierrepont, E. W. Stoughton, the firm of Martin & Smith, A. W. Bradford, Nelson Chase, &c. The Circuit Part II. will be held by Mr. Justice Mullen, on the second floor of No. 73 Duane-street.

The Superior Court, General Term, will be held by Chief Justice ROBERTSON, and GARVIN and MCCUNN, J. J.; the Special Term and Chambers by Justice MONELL, and the Trial Term, Part I., by Justice BARBOUR, Part II. by Justice JONES. The actions entitled Maretzek *vs.* Cauldwell and Whitney will no doubt be brought on before a jury in one of these parts in the first days of the term.

In the Common Pleas the jury term for the trial of issues of fact will be held as follows: Part I. by Judge Brady. Part II. by Judge Cardozo. The special term for issues of law, motions and general Chamber business, will be held by First Judge Daly. The calendar of causes to be tried by the Court without a jury will be called on the fourth Monday of the month.

The Marine Court will be held during the ensuing week in Part I., by Judge Alker; Part II. by Judge Gross; and Judge Hearne will sit at Chambers and Special Term.

Judge Russel will open the Court of General Sessions this morning, empannel a jury, and then adjourn to Thursday next. There are nine cases of homicide to be tried in this Court during the month. The announcement is that on and after Thursday next no ordinary excuse will be taken to postpone a trial. Assistant District-Attorney Bedford is determined to go on and try all culprits, whatever be their crime, unless some good and substantial reason is shown for putting off the case.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Nov. 3, 1866.

$50,000	U. S. 6s, '81..C.	114¾	300	At. Mail S. Co.	129
2,500	U.S.6s,5-20s,C.'62	110¾	100	do	128
30,000	do	107½	1200	do	127
13,000	U.S.6s,5-20s,C.'65		500	do	127¾
	New Issue	110¾	500	do	127½
22,500	do	110½	50	Pac. M. St. Co.	244¾
8,000	U.S.5s,10-40s..R.	100¾	100	do	245
800	T. Notes, 7 3-10s,		800	do	245¾
	First Ser....Sm.	107¾	100	do	245
4,000	do	107½	100	do	244
2,000	do....2d Ser.	107¾	100	Adams' Ex. Co.	83
2,000	do....3d Ser.	106	70	do	82
14,000	N. Car. 6s, New.	62	200	Cary Improve't	13¾
20,000	do	62¼	100	do	13¾
10,000	do	62½	200	Bruns. Land	9
1,000	N.Car.St.6s		400	Lehigh & Sus.	4½
15,000	Missouri 6s	88	200	Union Nav. Co.	114¾
5,000	do	88	700	Boston W. P.	33
6,000	do....s5	87	100	N. Y. Central	119¾
	Mo. 6s, Pacific R. Issue	90	100	do	119¾
20,000	Tenn. 6s....x-c	72¾	100	do....s10	119¾
3,000	Conn. State 6s	100	100	Mil. & St. P. Pr.	78¾
2,000	Brooklyn Park L.	96	100	Erie Railroad	84¼
60,000	O. & M. Cer.	35½	500	do	84½
1,000	N.Y. Cen. 6s, '83.	96	600	do	84¼
3,000	Erie 3d M.	99½	500	do	84¼
3,000	do	99½	100	Hudson R. R.	125¾
2,000	Erie 4th M.	94	39	N.Y. & N. H.	116
2,000	C. & N.W. Con. Conv. Bds.	84¾	3700	Reading R.	117¼
2,000	Al. & T.H. Inc.	78	1700	do	117½
10,000	Chi. & N.W. 1st M.	90	100	Mich. Cen.	116¾
3,000	do	90¼	800	M. S. & N. I. R.	93¼
1,000	Hud. R. 1st M.	102¾	1200	Ill. Cen. R.	125¾
2,000	Hud. R. 2d S.F.B.	105	200	Cleve. & Pitts.	94
1,000	Ill. Cen. Bs.	105½	25	Cle. Col. & Cin. R.	113
2,000	P., Ft.W.&C.2d.	98	600	Chi. & N. W.	58
2,000	C.&R.I.Pa.R.7s	94½	800	do	57¾
1,000	do	94¾	800	do	57¾
2,000	do	94¾	500	do	57¼
10,000	do	94¾	200	do	57¾
1,000	Mil. & St. P. 2d	93	200	Chi. & N. W. P.	80½
3,000	Marposa 1st	62	100	do	80¾
7,000	Mor. & Essex 1st	95½	100	do	80
40	Cen. N. Bank	112	400	Cleve. & Tol.	120¾
100	Cumb. Coal. P.	67	100	Chic. & R. I.	111½
100	do	66	100	do	111¾
100	Canton Co.	56	600	Mil. & St. P.	64¾
600	do	56¾	100	do	64¼
300	Amer. Coal	72½	400	do	64
100	do	73	100	do	63¾
100	Wilks. Coal	71	100	do	63¾
400	do	70¾	200	Mar. & C. 1st P.	41½
200	do	71	150	H. & St. J.	58
80	do	70	100	do	58
100	do	70¾	200	do	59¾
100	Spring M. Coal	70¾	200	H. & St. J. Pr.	69
40	West. U. Tel.	52¾	75	Mil. & St. P.	63¾
100	do	52¾	100	Tol., Wab. & W.	54
100	Quick. Min.	55½	600	P., Ft. W. & C.	110¾
100	Mariposa Pref.	31	100	Alt. & T.H.	52½
100	Alt. & T. H. Pr.	78	100	Chic. & Alt.	111¾
			200	do	111½

I O'CLOCK BOARD

$170,000	U.S.6s,5-20's,C.'62	110¾	500	Erie R.	83¾
50,000	U.S.6s,5-20s,C.'64	107½	1000	do	83¾
6,000	U.S.6s,5-20s,R.'65	107½	500	do	83¾
5,000	U.S.6s,5-20s,C.'65		100	do....s60	81
	New issue	110¾	500	Reading R.	117¼
1,500	Tr. Notes, 73-10s,		800	do	117½
	Third Ser.	106	300	do	117
4,000	Missouri 6s	87¾	300	Mich. S. & N. I.	93
10,000	Ohio & M. C.	36½	800	do	92¾
20,000	do	35	700	do....b3	93
10,000	do	34¾	400	Cleve. & Pitts.	93¼
100	Cum. Coal. P.	67½	100	Chi. & N. W. P.	80
300	Adams Ex. Co.	83	100	Tol., W. & W.	54¾
200	Mar. Min. Co.	31	400	Cleve. & Tol. R.	120¾
200	West. U. Tel.	53	200	Ohio. & R. I.	110½
200	At. Mail S. Co.	127	100	do	110¾
100	Boston W. P.	33¾	500	P., F. W. & C.	110¾
100	do	33¾	200	Alt. & T. H.	52½
50	Pac. Mail S. S. Co.	243¾	100	Mil. & St. P.	63¾
100	N. Y. Cen.	119¾			

OPEN BOARD—10 A. M.

$10,000	O. & M. C....b3	35¾	1800	Reading R.	117¾
300	Boston W. P.	32¾	500	do	117¾
500	Rutland Mar.	29¾	500	do....b10	117¾
400	do	29¾	1200	do	117¾
100	do....s15	29	400	do....b10	117¾
200	do	29¾	600	do	117¾
100	do....b10	29	400	do....b5	117¾
300	Cum. Coal	68	2100	do	117¾
400	do....c	67¾	1200	Mich. S. & N. I.	93
300	do....s3	68	500	do....b3	93¾
200	do	67¾	300	do	93¾
100	Wilkesbarre Coal	72½	100	do....b10	93½
200	do	72	500	do	93¾
100	do....b30	73½	200	Cleve. & Tol.	120¾
100	Quick. Min. Co....s5	55½	100	do....b30	120¾
300	do....b10	55½	500	do	120¾
100	Mariposa Pr.	30¾	200	do....b30	121
100	At. Mail St. C.	126	800	Chi. R. I. & P.	111¾
200	do	125	200	do....s3	110¾
100	Pac. Mail S. Co.	242	300	Ohio. & N. W.	58¾
100	West. U. Tel.	52¾	300	do	58¾
200	New-York Cen.	119¾	1000	do	58¾
100	do....c	119¾	2800	do	59
500	Erie Railroad	85	500	do....s12m	58
400	do....c	85	1500	do	58¾
300	do....s3	84¾	200	do....c	58¾
600	do....b3	84	600	do	58¾
400	do....c	84¾	200	do	58¾
500	Tol., W. & W.	55	200	Chic. & N. W. P.	81
200	Mich. Cen. R.	117	100	do	80¾
400	Cleve. & Pitts.	94¾	300	do....b3	81
200	do....s3	94¾	500	do....b10	81
400	do....b3	94¾	500	do....s3	80¾

OPEN BOARD—1 P. M.

$10,000	O. & M. Cer.	35¾	500	Reading R.	117¾
10,000	do....s3	35¾	100	do....s3	117¼
500	Boston W. P.	33	100	Tol., W. & W.	54
500	do	33¾	100	do	53¾
200	do	33¾	100	M. S. & N. I.	92¾
200	Rutland Mar.	29¾	300	do....b3	93
200	Cum. Coal.	67¾	300	do....s3	92¾
500	Wilks. Coal	72	300	do	92¾
200	Quick. Min. Co.	55¾	200	do....b30	93
100	Mar. Pref.	31	400	Clev. & Pitts.	94
300	do	30¾	200	do....b10	93¾
100	do....b3	30¾	400	Cleve. & Tol.	121
200	At. M. S. Co.	128¾	200	Chi. R. I. & P.	111
200	do	128	200	do....s3	110¾
100	do	127¾	300	Ohic. & N. W.	58¾
100	do....s3	127¾	200	do	58¾
100	West. U. Tel.	52¾	200	do	58¾
300	N. Y. Cen.	119¾	300	do	58¾
100	Erie R....b3	83¾	200	do	58
300	do	83¾	300	do	58¾
400	do....s3	83¾	500	do....c	58¾
200	do....s3	83¾	500	do	58¾
300	do	83¾	500	Chic. & N. W. P.	81
100	do	83¾	200	P., F. W. & C.	110¾

MONDAY, Nov. 5—A. M.

The Official Custom House returns of the Foreign Trade at the port of New-York for the month of September have just been rendered. We here present them in connection with an official summary of the movement of the first nine months of the current calendar year.

The Import entries for September at New-York compare as follows with the corresponding month of the previous year, viz.:

	Sept., 1866.	Sept., 1865.
Dutiable goods, direct	$13,228,489	$16,748,595
Dutiable bonded	7,817,045	4,936,209
Free goods	840,082	795,468
Total September entries	$21,885,616	$22,480,272

There was also entered during the month foreign specie to the value of $5,193,473, as against $194,224 same month in 1865. The value of foreign merchandise of previous importation withdrawn from bond $11,091,194, or $3,274,149 more than went into bond during the month, so that the amount of merchandise actually marketed during the month, dutiable and free, is $25,159,165, on which the Gold Customs collected amount to $12,248,144, or at an average rate of duty on all the marked imports (including free articles) of 48¾ ℔ cent. The amount marketed in September, 1865, was $25,586,666, and the Customs, $12,929,615.

The comparative value of Foreign Goods entered at the port of New-York, and of Foreign Goods actually marketed during the nine months of the present and last calendar years, are as follows:

	1866. Jan. 1, to Sept. 30.	1865. Jan. 1, to Sept. 30.
Total entries	$234,229,740	$146,642,236
Total marketed	$221,260,201	$156,438,671
Customs paid	103,653,201	72,517,156
Average Tariff	47 ℔ cent.	46¾ ℔ cent.

In addition to the above there was entered of Foreign Specie, during the eight months of 1866, $6,988,841, against $1,681,759 for the same period in 1865.

The actual monthly consumption (or values marketed) of Foreign Merchandise at New-York in 1866 and 1865 will compare as follows:

FOREIGN GOODS MARKETED AT NEW-YORK.

	1866.	1865.
January	$27,219,868	$11,711,178
February	26,560,301	11,472,456
March	24,224,630	13,692,088
April	23,269,391	14,369,609
May	23,973,558	17,688,145
June	20,552,484	15,842,455
July	24,288,194	19,675,662
August	26,022,610	26,401,412
September	25,159,165	25,586,666
Total nine months	$221,260,201	$156,438,671

The monthly Customs at this port since Jan. 1 to the close of September, actually received on foreign merchandise marketed, were as follows:

January, 1866	$12,437,474	June	$9,559,898
February	12,008,278	July	11,507,186
March	11,173,154	August	12,349,761
April	10,950,896	September	12,248,144
May	11,418,497		
Total New-York duties collected			$103,653,281
Miscellaneous Out-port Customs			1,039,455
Total deposited in N. Y. Treasury Office			$104,692,636

The Export Clearances to foreign ports, from New-York, for the month of September, were:

	Sept., 1866.	Sept., 1865.
Domestic produce	$11,585,610	$12,763,484
Foreign reëxported	385,613	264,857
Gold and silver	834,550	2,494,473
Total Sept. clearances	$12,805,773	$15,523,314

The Exports of all descriptions for nine months of the calendar year are:

	Jan. 1 to Sept. 30, 1866.	Jan. 1 to Sept. 30, 1865.
Domestic produce	$141,593,226	$107,934,257
Foreign reëxports	4,526,893	3,513,821
Specie	54,026,290	22,689,116
Total, eight months	$200,146,409	$134,137,294

The Import Entries for the past week, including the Dry Goods return in our last paper, amount to $3,947,056, against the total entries of $5,375,138 same week last year. The Export Clearances of Domestic Produce amount to $3,048,864, against $6,608,467 same week last year. The Export of Specie amounts to $947,944, against $92,700 same week last year. The Customs for the week are $2,415,000. The receipts of Cotton, coastwise and by railroad, are 16,519 bales. The number of emigrant passengers arrived during the week, 3,866.

The gold values of the Import entries of foreign merchandise at New-York since Jan. 1, 1866, the beginning of the current calendar year, are officially (to Oct. 1) and semi-officially (since) reported as follows—the small entries of foreign specie being omitted:

January	$30,037,099	August	$23,615,429
February	30,880,430	September	21,885,616
March	25,919,086	Oct. 6	4,407,005
April	24,678,792	Oct. 13	3,934,151
May	26,425,374	Oct. 20	5,061,981
June	22,642,103	Oct. 27	5,557,777
July	26,505,226	Nov. 3	3,947,056
Total to date since Jan. 1			$257,137,710
Against same time last year			173,570,209
Increase to date			$83,567,501

The Currency value of the Exports of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods from New-York, including foreign articles reëxported, since Jan. 1, 1866, are as follows, the figures being officially reported to Oct. 1, by months, and since semi-officially, by weeks:

January	$20,108,207	August	$22,923,510
February	17,195,507	Sept.	11,971,223
March	23,663,817	Oct. 3	2,042,556
April	23,211,185	Oct. 10	2,930,151
May	19,123,873	Oct. 17	2,289,710
June	10,262,428	Oct. 24	4,681,159
July	13,486,489	Oct. 31	3,043,864
Total to date since Jan. 1			$161,102,859
Against same time 1865			134,045,958
Increase since Jan. 1			$27,056,901
Gold, Nov. 3, 1866			148¾ ℔ cent.
Gold, Nov. 4, 1865			146⅝ ℔ cent.

The Exports of Gold and Silver from New-York have been as follows since Jan. 1:

January	$2,706,338	August	$1,587,851
February	1,807,020	September	834,550
March	1,045,039	Oct. 6	270,000
April	588,875	Oct. 13	198,050
May	23,744,194	Oct. 20	63,202
June	15,890,356	Oct. 27	458,198
July	5,821,459	Nov. 3	947,944
Total to date, since Jan. 1			$55,963,684
Against same time 1865			25,289,948
Increase since Jan. 1			$3 ,673,736

The deliveries of Gold from California at New-York, since Jan. 1, 1866, have been as follows:

January	$2,364,263	July	$5,115,843
February	3,635,431	Aug.	6,012,951
March	3,967,552	September	2,895,102
April	1,851,721	October	3,744,757
May	3,783,186	Nov. 1	1,259,372
June	2,188,226		
Total to date, since Jan. 1			$36,616,365
Against same time last year			16,209,234
Increase since Jan. 1			$20,407,151

The following are the Customs Receipts in Gold at New-York and the sums of Gold Interest on the Public Debt paid out at the New-York office of the Treasury of the United States since Jan. 1, 1866:

	Customs Received		Gold Interest Paid.
January	$12,460,865	January	$5,736,686
February	12,018,759	February	430,090
March	11,153,954	March	2,858,320
April	11,093,211	April	187,231
May	11,456,768	May	13,106,435
June	9,707,930	June	826,152
July	11,617,979	July	5,873,378
August	12,700,094	August	356,765
September	12,474,076	September	2,630,532
October	11,507,697	October	218,121
Nov. 3	1,153,090	Nov. 3	8,285,000
Total	$117,353,333	Total	$40,309,710
To date, 1865	86,049,042	To date, 1865	34,050,120

The trade of the past week was generally dull in the line of Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods. There is a fair business doing in the heavy articles of General Foreign Merchandise, such as Sugar, Coffee, Iron, &c. Both the Corn Exchange and Cotton trade ruled too high for a free Export movement, and the return of the week falls short of the previous week a million and a half of dollars, and $3,600,000 short of the corresponding week last season, when the Export demand for Cotton was freely met, and the receipts 26,765 bales against 16,519 last week. The Customs Duties continue liberal, about $400,000 per day. In October they were half a million in excess of the same month last year, and for the four months of the new Fiscal year, July 1 to Oct. 31, they show a gain at this port of $1,099,785.

On the Stock Exchange and among the great dealers in the Public Funds on Wall-street, the business of the week was very large. The Domestic demand for the Gold-bearing Stocks, especially for the new Consolidated 5-20s, was unusually active, and at the close of the week the Foreign demand for the old 5-20s carried the price up to 110¾@111 ex coupon. The Railway and Miscellaneous speculation was the most active of the present *Bull* movement, and the prices on most descriptions, as will be noticed from the following comparative table, show a further general advance. In the steamship Stocks, Pacific Mail and Atlantic Mail the advance is 20@25 ℔ cent. from the sales of the previous week.

COURSE OF THE STOCK EXCHANGE FOR WEEK:

American Gold Coin	146⅞@148¾
Old U. S. 5-20s, 1862	114¾ with div.@110¾ ex div.
Consolidated 5-20s	108¾@110¾
First Series 7-30s	106¾@107¾
Seconds and Thirds 7-30s	105¾@106
U. S. 5 ℔ cents, 10-40s	100@100¾
New-York Central	118¾@120
New-York and Erie	84¾@85¾@83¾@84¾
Rock Island	109¾@112@110¾
Michigan Southern	92@94@93¾
Illinois Central	125@126
Hudson River	123¾@125¾
Cleveland and Pittsburgh	92@94¾@93¾
Fort Wayne and Chicago	109@111¾@110¾
Northwestern	57¾@63@57¾@61@58@59¾
Almaden Quicksilver	55¾@55¾
Cumberland	61¾@66@67½
Reading	116@117¾
Northwestern Preferred	80¾@82@80¾
Canton Land Co.	56@58
Ohio and Mississippi Certificates	33¾@36¾
Mariposa Preferred	31¾@31
Cleveland and Toledo	120@120¾
St. Paul Preferred	76¾@78
Wabash Common	53@54¾@54

The price of Gold advanced Saturday to 148¾@¾ ℔ cent. The early sales were 147¾@⅞, but the sensational telegrams from Baltimore were used to stimulate the upward movement. The French steamer carried out $382,850 in Gold bars. Other steamers sailing at the same time, $401,769; making altogether for the week, $947,944. There was no export demand for American Gold Coin. We hear that the market is not yet cleared of all the Gold bars recently received from California. The shipments would probably have been larger in this line but for the rather dull demand for Exchange for Saturday's mail.

The market for Money was fairly active, at previous rates to the Stock Brokers on Railway and Miscellaneous Collateral. On the Public Funds advances are freely made, when required, at 4 ℔ cent., but nearly all descriptions are in such quick demand, especially the 5-20s of 1862, and the Consolidated 5-20s of 1865, that the great dealers on Wall-street have no occasion to borrow much on their surplus supplies. The '62s sold at 110¾ ex-dividend, and '65s Consolidated 110¾@110¾ ℔ cent.

The Customs receipts in Gold for the week at the Treasury Office amount to $2,415,000, and the Gold Interest paid out to $8,285,000.

The Stock Exchange was again very active on the Railway, Steamship and other Miscellaneous Shares. On some descriptions, like Northwest and Erie, the fluctuations were quite frequent, and at one time the list generally manifested weakness. Only one regular session of the Boards was held as usual on Saturday. At 3:30 o'clock in the Long Room, and subsequently the sales on Broad-street placed the quotations about as follows, as compared with Friday night:

	Fri.	Sat.		Fri.	Sat.
U. S. 10-40s	100¾	100¾	Northwest	61¾	59¾
U. S. 5-20s	110¾	110¾	N. West Pref.	81¾	80¾
U. S. 7.30s	107¾	107¾	Rock Island	111¾	110¾
N. Y. Central	119¾	120	Fort Wayne	111¾	110¾
Erie	85¾	84¾	Cumb'land Coal	68	67¾
Hudson	126	125¾	Quicksilver	55¾	55¾
Reading	117¾	117¾	W. U. Telegraph	53¾	52¾
Mich. Southern	93¾	93¾	Mariposa Pref.	30¾	31
Illinois Central	126	126	Ohio Certificates	35¾	35¾
Pittsburgh	94	93¾	American Gold	147¾	148¾
Tennessee 6s	72¾	72¾	Bills on London	109¾	109¾

The following bids were made for the City Bank Shares:

New-York	120	Metropolitan	129
Union	124	Peoples'	125
Phenix	108	Commonwealth	110
Butchers & Drovers	127	Park	148
Commerce	118	Central National	112
Pacific	160	Fourth National	109
Bank of N. America	110	Ninth National	118
Hanover	111	Tenth National	104

And the following for the Railway mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s. 1883	93¾	Gt. Western, 1st M. '68	96
N. Y. Cen. 6s. 1887	96	Gt. Western, 1st M. '88	90
N. Y. Cen. 6s. R. Est.	90	Gt. Western 2d M. '93	72
N. Y. Cen. 6s. Sub'n	90	Quincy & Tol. 1st M. '90	87¾
Erie 1st mort. 1876	105¾	Ill. & So. Iowa 2d M.	70
Erie 7s. 3d mort. 1883	99	Chi. & R. I., 1st mort.	103
Erie 7s. 4th mort. 1880	93	Cleve. & Tol. S. Fund.	103
Erie 7s. 5th mort. 1888	93	N. J. Central 2d M.	103
Buff. N. Y. & E. 1st M. '77	96	Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch. 1st M.	104¾
Hud. R. 7s. 1st M. 1869	102¾	Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch. 2d M.	98
Hud. R. 7s. 2d M., s.f. '85	105	Cleve. & P. 3d Con.	96
Mich. C. 8 p. c. 1st M. S. '82	108	Cleve. & P. 4th mort.	76
Ch. B. & Q. 8 p. c. 1st M.	112	Chi. & Alt. 1st M.	100¾
Mich. S. & N. I. S. F. 7 ℔ c.	98	Chi. & Alt. income	96
Ill. Cen. 7 ℔ c. 1875	102	Atlantic & G. W. 1st M.	72
Alton & T. H. 1st M.	96	Ohio & Miss. 1st mort.	91¾
Alton & T. H. 2d M. pf.	88	Dub. & Sioux C. 1st M.	90
Alton & T. H. 2d M. inc.	78	Peninsula R. R. bonds	91
Chi. & N. W. S. Fund.	94	Mil. & St. Paul 1st M.	92¾
Chi. & N. W. Ex'n B.	95	Mil. & St. Paul 2d M.	85
Chi. & N. W. 1st M.	90	Marietta & Cin., 1st M.	88¾
Cons. 7 ℔ c. conv.	84¾	Ohio. & Miss. 2d M.	70
Del. L. & W. 1st M.	100	Joliet & Chic. 1st M.	100
Del. L. & W. 2d M.	98	Tol. & Gt. East'n 1st M.	90
Tol. & Wab. 1st M.	96	Chi. & Gt. East'n Inc.	50
Tol. & W. 1st M. ext.	91	Chi. & Gt. East'n 2d M.	92
Tol. & Wab. 2d M.	79¾	N. Y. & N. H. 7s.	102

The Chicago and North Western Road earned for the

Fourth week, October, 1866	$383,972
Against same week 1865	303,960
Increase	$180,012

The earnings of the whole month will settle up over $1,200,000.

Our notice of the return to the Stock Exchange of *Lieut.* PRIME, should have read *Lieut.-Col.* PRIME.

Treasury Department Regulations Concerning United States Stocks.

A revision of these regulations has just been made by the Register of the Treasury. New instructions are added, and forms are furnished which will render easy the correspondence with the Department on the various subjects growing out of this now world-wide interest. The exchange, the transfer, the conversion of bonds, the payment of interest, the assignment of stocks by heirs, by executors, &c., and this in foreign countries, but in various tongues, require that the rules and forms adopted for security of both holder and Government should be extensively understood. The Register has done a valuable service to the entire business community in preparing this useful pamphlet.

We copy from page 11 the instructions to correspondents with the Treasury office:

> "Letters relating to redemption of public securities, the conversion of 7 3-10 Treasury notes, or the exchange of coupon bonds for registered certificates, should be addressed to the Secretary of the Treasury.
>
> Letters relating to the transfer of registered stock, or payment of interest on the same, should be addressed to the Register of the Treasury.
>
> The transfer-books are closed for thirty days previous to the day for payment of dividends, (see Statement of the Funded Debt,) and stockholders desiring the place of payment changed must give notice to the Register one month, at least, before the day of payment.
>
> When bonds are sent for transfer, state where interest is to be made payable, and always inclose stock of different loans in separate letters.
>
> When specifying the different loans, or referring to the interest, name the amount of stock and describe the loan by the date of the act of Congress authorizing it. (See Statement of Funded Debt.)
>
> Powers of attorney for the assignment of United States stock and assignments must be properly filled before transmission to the Register, as no blanks can be filled in his office.
>
> Powers of attorney to draw interest should be addressed to the First Auditor of the Treasury."

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND AND PACIFIC RAILROAD
FIRST MORTGAGE SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS
(THIRTY YEARS TO RUN)
FOR SALE BY
CLARK, DODGE & CO.,
No. 51 Wall-st.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Nov. 3.

The receipts of the principal kinds of produce since our last have been 24 bbls. Ashes 23,873 bbls. Flour, 100 bbls. Corn Meal, 62,892 bushels Wheat, 15,600 bushels Corn, 5,200 bushels Rye, 115,902 bushels Barley, 625 bushels Malt, 19,207 bushels Oats, 719 bbls. Pork, 46 packages Cut Meats, 15 packages Lard, 28 packages Beef, and 901 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Continue in limited request at $9 75@$10 for Pots and $13 75@$14 for Pearls, ℔ 100 ℔s. Stock, 289 bbls.

COFFEE—Continues in demand and firm, including Java at 25½c.@26c.; Native Ceylon, 19½c.@21c.; Maracaibo, 17½c.@20c.; Laguayra, 17½c.@19½c.; Rio, 17c.@19½c., and St. Domingo, 16½c.@17c., in gold, ℔ ℔.

COTTON—Has been quiet and depressed in price since our last. Middling grades ranged from 38c.@41c., ℔ ℔. Sales and resales since our last, 1,900 bales, against receipts of 3,187 bales. The week's receipts at this port have been 16,519 bales; sales and resales, 15,800 bales; export clearances since Tuesday last, 3,698 bales; estimated stock at the close, 110,000 bales. The week's business in Cotton, Messrs. CORNWALL & ZEREGA notice, thus: "We have had for the week a very uniform market, with no variation in prices. The receipts have been full, and the offerings of Cotton are abundant, but prices have during the week been well maintained. The sales have been largely to spinners, while exporters have also purchased more freely—the exports for this week having reached respectable figures. The advices from Liverpool are somewhat unfavorable, showing a heavy Cotton market, with some decline in prices. The advices also show the Manchester market dull, with light demand for goods. Our market has been somewhat unsettled by these advices, and closes heavy at our quotations. Our market on Thursday was slighty excited and strengthened by the receipt of telegrams telling of "killing frosts" in Georgia. There can be no question but that some injury has been done to the crop in that State by the frosts on the night of the 31st, but we cannot learn of any injury to the crop in the other States, and see no reason for any change in estimates of the amount of the coming crop. The Cotton Goods market is irregular. Prices on heavy goods have slightly declined, while bleached and fine goods are steady at unchanged prices." We republish the following table, showing the dates of the receipts of Cotton at all ports as averaged for the ten years from 1851 to 1861: By Nov. 13, ⅛ of the crops were received. By Nov. 27, 3-16 of the crops were received. By Dec. 12, ¼ of the crops were received. By Dec. 25, 5-16 of the crops were received. By Jan. 9, ⅜ of the crops were received. By Jan. 20, 7-16 of the crops were received. By Jan. 31, ½ of the crops were received. By Feb. 25, ⅝ of the crops were received. By March 23, ¾ of the crops were received. By May 1, ⅞ of the crops were received.

Movements in Cotton at this Port.

	Bales.
Receipts this week	16,519
Receipts last week	15,688
Receipts since Nov. 1, 1866	5,087
Receipts in October, 1866	52,284
Receipts since Sept. 1, 1866	110,020
Receipts since Jan. 1, 1866	473,929
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1866	511,630
Export since Tuesday	3,698
Exports in Oct. 1	18,030
Exports since Sept. 1	37,871
Exports since Jan. 1, 1866	326,177
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1866	495,309
Receipts at all the shipping ports of the United States from the close of the war, May 1, 1865, to Sept. 1, 1866	2,571,043
Receipts at all the ports from Sept. 1, 1866, to latest mail dates	161,000

DRY GOODS—The Dry Goods Exchange report today is as follows: *Jobbers' Prices*—Brown Sheetings—Atlantic A, 23c.; Atlantic H, 22½c.; Tremont, 18½c. Bleached Shirtings—New-York Mills, 45c.; James, 29c.; Blackstone, 28c. Prints—Coxhero, 21c.; American, 19c.; Richmond, 18½c.; Wamsutta, 15½c. Hoop Skirts—Bradley's Duplex Elliptic, 87½@$1 05; Empress Trail, $1 25; Meyer's I X L, 1½ inch tapes, 48c.@75c. Shirts—J W L Standard Dress, No. 25, $16 50; J W L Standard Dress, No. 150, $25; J W L Standard Dress, No. 250, $30. Paper Collars—Metropolitan Collar Company—Byron, Garote, No. 1, No. 10, Extra and Silver Corrugated, $10@$25. Magic Ruffles—No. 6, $10; No. 8, $13; No. 9, $14 50; Home-Made—No. 7, $7 50; No. 8, $8; No. 9, $8 50. Brown Drills—Amoskeag, 25c.; Winthrop, 20c. Corset Jeans—Pepperell, 23c.; Lavonia, 21c.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in very slack request to-day, at a reduction of 10c.@25c. ℔ bbl. Sales since our last, 8,400 bbls., including very poor to choice Superfine State and Western at $9 50@$11 50; very poor to fair Extra State at $10@$11 50; fair to strictly choice do. do., at $11 60@$13 25; round-hoop Extra Ohio, poor to good shipping brands, at $12 10@$13 30 ℔ bbl. We now quote:

Superfine State and Western	$9 50	@$11 50
Extra State	10 00	@13 25
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	10 00	@14 75
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, ship'g brands	12 10	@13 30
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	13 40	@15 00
Extra Genesee	13 30	@15 00
Common to choice extra Missouri	14 50	@18 50

Southern Flour is unchanged. Sales since our last, 370 bbls., in lots, at $12 50@$14 75 for poor to good, and $14 80@$18 for good to very choice extra brands, ℔ bbl. Canadian Flour is inactive; 150 bbls. Extra sold at $14 75@$16 75 ℔ bbl. Rye Flour is in demand, including Superfine at $7 10@$8 65 ℔ bbl. Sales 450 bbls. Corn Meal has been in less demand at $5 80@$5 95 for Western, $5 90@$6 for Jersey, $6 15 for City, $6 25 for Marsh's Caloric, and $6 25@$6 50 for Brandywine, ℔ bbl. Sales 600 bbls.

GRAIN—Wheat has been very dull to-day and quoted down nominally 5c.@8c. ℔ bushel, but no sales were effected that could be regarded as a test of the actual condition of the market. To realize holders would have to make important concessions to buyers, who are decidedly reluctant to operate at present. Sales since our last have been confined to small lots, including fair to very good No. 2 Chicago Spring at $2 37@$2 45, and Amber State at $3 12@$3 18 ℔ bushel. Corn opened quite tamely to-day at a further decline of 2c.@3c. ℔ bushel, but subsequently rallied sharply, under a revival of the speculative demand, closing in favor of sellers. Sales since our last 181,000 bushels at $1 22@$1 23 for inferior; $1 23@$1 26, afloat and in store, for sound Mixed Western, closing at $1 26 and dull; $1 23@$1 26 for Yellow Western, and $1 25 for White Western and Southern, ℔ bushel. Rye has been depressed and lower. Sales 6,100 bushels at $1 28@$1 33 for old Western and $1 36@$1 40 for new do., and $1 45 for State, ℔ bushel. Barley has been plenty and quoted down 2c.@5c. ℔ bushel. Sales since our last 55,000 bushels at $1 28@$1 33 for Canada West, free, $1 12@$1 14 for do., in bond; $1 08 for State, ℔ bushel. Barley Malt has been dull and nominal. Oats continue in moderate request and heavy. We quote Chicago at 68c.@72c., Milwaukee at 69c.@72c., State at 70c.@73c. ℔ bushel. Sales 84,000 bushels.

HAY—North River bale continues in light supply and good demand at $1 10@$1 15 for shipment, and $1 30@$1 60 for local use, ℔ 100 ℔s. Straw, 70c.@$1 10 ℔ 100 ℔s.

HOPS—Continue in request and steady, including new at 30c.@63c.; old at 15c.@45c.; also foreign at 40c.@55c. ℔ ℔.

HIDES—The week's receipts have been 16,991 hides and 150 bales do.; sales, 82,000 hides and 125 bales do.; the latter including, according to Messrs. WEIZEL & WEIDEMEYER, 24,000 Buenos Ayres, part to arrive, 21¼@24 ℔s., 21½c.@21½c., gold, usual selection; 16,400 Buenos Ayres, in Baltimore for this market, 21¼ ℔s., private terms; 23,000 Montevideo, to arrive, 21¼@23 ℔s., 19½c.@20c., gold, usual selection; 5,000 Rio Grande, to arrive, 21 ℔s. 18½c., gold, usual selection; 8,500 Orinoco, 21@22 ℔s., 18c., gold, usual selection; 200 West Indies, 23 ℔s., private terms; 900 New-Orleans, 21℔s., private terms; 1,000 Wet Salted Rio Grande Ox, to arrive, 55 ℔s., 11½c., gold, usual selection; 1,050 Wet Salted Texas, to arrive, 50 ℔s., private terms; 1,500 Slaughter Ox, 70 ℔s., 14@14½c. currency, rejecting bad hides; 125 bales D. G. Calcutta Cows, 9½ ℔s., private terms. Stock in importers' and speculators' hands: 44,400 Dry Hides (same time in 1865, 170,200,) Horse Hides and 350 bales East India Hides. The stock consists of 25,000 Buenos Ayres and Montevideo, &c.; 2,000 California, 11,000 Orinoco, 2,400 Chili and Peru, 4,000 Tampico and Matamoras, 350 bales Calcutta Cow and Buffalo.

LEATHER—Hemlock Tanned Sole has been in moderate demand and steady. Oak Tanned has been more abundant and quiet, yet unchanged in price. The week's receipts of Sole have been 56,000 sides. We quote: SOLE—Oak Slaughter and Salted, good Light, 34c.@40.; Oak Slaughter and Salted, good Middle, 38c.@45c.; Oak Slaughter and Salted, good Heavy, 43c.@49c.; Oak Slaughter, light Cropped, good, 47c.@52c.; Oak Slaughter, middle, Cropped, good, 50c.@54c.; Oak Slaughter, Bellies Cropped, good, 20c.@22c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good Light, 32½c.@33½c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good Middle, 34½c.@35½c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good Heavy, 37c.@38½c.; Hemlock, California, good Light, 32c.@32½c.; Hemlock, California, good Middle, 34c.@35c.; Hemlock, California, good Heavy, 36c.@37c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good Light, 30c.@31½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good Middle, 32c.@33c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good heavy, 31½c.@32½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco and Buenos Ayres Damaged, all weights, 29c.@33c.; Hemlock, Orinoco and Buenos Ayres Poor, all weights, 22c.@25c.; Hemlock Slaughter, in rough, 36c.@40c.; Oak Slaughter, in rough, Light, 36c.@42c.; Oak Slaughter, in rough, middle, 36c.@40c.; Oak Slaughter, in rough, heavy, 40c.@46c., cash, ℔ ℔.

METALS—The business in this line, in October, Mr. WINTERHOFF reviews thus: "During the first half of the past month business was tolerably active, but the last ten days have been unusually dull. At the season when the whole South and West ought to be buyers of all kinds of merchandise, there seems to be scarcely any demand. The approaching State elections and the general belief that gold would fall heavily, in consequence of the large payments of interest by the Treasury, which commenced yesterday, are assigned as reasons for the prevailing apathy. Tin has declined to 20½c.@21c. for Straits, at which figures 1,000 slabs sold a few days ago; 600 @800 slabs Banca have been sold in small parcels at 23½c.@24c., gold. English is quoted at 21½c., without stock. The importations for October amount to 850 slabs Banca, 3,630 slabs Straits, and 1,090 ingots English. The stocks are estimated at 26,000 slabs Straits and 1,300 slabs Banca. Total in Boston and New-York, 27,300 slabs, against 8,000 on the 31st of October, 1865, 9,750 slabs 1864, and 23,100 slabs 1863. The result of the Dutch auction of the 26th of September, when 109,000 slabs Banca were sold at fl.46, seems to have had a depressing influence on the London market. The last quotation was 78s.@79s. for Straits. SPELTER has also fallen in price, and is quoted 6½c., gold, for Silesian, with sales of 125 tons. The importations for October amount to 700 tons, and the stock of Foreign is 1,100 tons. Of Domestic, there is no stock. COPPER was in good request up to the middle of the month, with a disposition to buy on speculation and for consumption, at 30½c.@31c. for Baltimore and Portage Lake, and 31c. for Detroit. Since then the demand has suddenly ceased, and a few forced sales have been made at 30c. for both kinds of Lake. 200,000 ℔s. Baltimore were also sold at this price. I quote to-day Detroit, 30c.@30½c., Baltimore and Portage Lake, 30c., with, however, but few sellers. As the ship building interest is almost entirely destroyed, the consumption of Copper is not so large as formerly, but the production is also smaller, and the stocks are very moderate, while the price is certainly exceedingly low. LEAD—The quotation has not varied from 6¾c., gold, for ordinary, with a steady inquiry for consumption. The best English is quoted 7½c., gold. The importations for October amounted to 3,200 tons, and the deliveries to the trade at 2,900 tons. The stock is 2,000 tons, against 800 tons on the 31st of October, 1865; 3,400 tons, same time 1864, and 3,400 tons, same time, 1863.

MOLASSES—Continues in good request, including Porto Rico at 60c.@75c.; English Island at 61c.@62½c.; Cuba at 46c.@60c.; New-Orleans, $1 20@$1 25 ℔ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Have been in rather better demand, including Spirits Turpentine at 84c.@86c. ℔ gallon; Crude do. at $6 50@$6 75; Resin at $5 75@$13 50 ℔ 280 ℔s.; Tar at $3 50@$4 ℔ bbl.

OILS—Are dull and heavy, including Crude Whale at $1 25@$1 40; Bleached Whale at $1 45@$1 50; Crude Sperm at $2 70@$2 75; Unbleached do. at $2 90@$3; Lard Oil at $1 35@$1 85; Red Oil at 95c.@$1 05; Linseed Oil at $1 45@$1 50 for English and American, ℔ gallon.

PETROLEUM—Is in fair request at 22c.@23c. for Crude; 36c.@39c. for ordinary to strictly prime White Refined, in bond, and 55c.@57c. for do., free, ℔ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Mess Pork has been further depressed in price, to-day, by rather free realizations on speculative account. Buyers were not numerous, or much disposed to operate at present. It was believed that the "corner" had been effectually turned against the engineers of the recent extraordinary advance, and that as the *bulls* were quite heavily laden with Pork purchased on a rising market, and would be speedily forced to relieve themselves of their burden, it was complacently assured by the *bears* that the downward tendency of the market could not be arrested, especially as Hogs were arriving freely and declining in price at all the great packing centres. At the close the market was undeniably weak, under efforts of speculative holders to unload. Most of the purchases to-day were made to cover regular delivery contracts, maturing presently. The most important single cash sale of the day was made at $30 75 ℔ bbl., on telegraphic orders from Cincinnati, to "clear out 1,000 barrels Mess at the best price you can get." Soon after the negotiation of this lot was completed, there were liberal offerings at $30 50, cash, ℔ bbl., but no bids of moment. This shows a fall of full $5 50 from the highest price made on Wednesday last, or equal to a depreciation of nearly $268,000 on the stock of 48,681 bbls. Mess, as reported in the packing yards of New-York and Brooklyn on the 1st inst. Sales since our last, 6,100 bbls., in lots, at $30 50@$31 25, cash, and $30 25@$31, regular way, for new Mess, closing at $30 50 cash, and $30 25, regular way; $30 for old Mess, and $27@$27 50 for new Prime, ℔ bbl. Sales were also reported of 2,250 bbls. New Mess, for forward delivery, including all November, sellers' option, at $28 25; last half of November, buyers' option, with one day's notice, at $29 25; all the year, seller, at $28 12½, and January, and February seller, on private terms ℔ bbl. Cut Meats continue dull and heavy at 14c.@14½c. for Shoulders, and 16c.@18c. for Hams; sales 190 pkgs. Bacon is inactive and depressed at 14½c. for Cumberland Cut; 15½c.@16c. for short rib, and 16½c.@16½c. for short clear, ℔ ℔. Lard has been more sought after, partly for export, and it closes more firmly, especially prime lots, the offerings of which are comparatively moderate. The shipment of Lard from this port, since Wednesday, equal 350 tierces, and further considerable exports are impending, as the result of purchases made within the last two days; sales since our last, 1,250 tcs. and bbls., in small lots, at 13½c.@15½c., with small lots at 15½c. ℔ ℔. Beef continues in moderate request at $12@$18 50 for Plain Mess and $17 50@$23 50 for Extra do.; sales have been reported of 300 bbls. Tierce Beef continues quiet, but steady; Beef Hams are dull and heavy at $40@$45 ℔ bbl. Dressed Hogs are abundant and in slack demand at 11½c.@11½c. ℔ ℔. Butter is quiet at from 35c.@42c. for State, 43c.@55c. for Fancy do., and 18c.@37c. for Western, ℔ ℔. Cheese continues in moderate demand at 7c.@17½c. ℔ ℔. We quote:

BUTTER.

Sussex, Orange and Chemung County Dairies—firkins, good to extra, ℔ ℔	41	@42
Sussex, Orange and Chemung County Dairies—half-firkin tubs, good to extra, ℔ ℔	41	@42
New-York State Dairies—firkins, good to extra, ℔ ℔	40	@41
New-York State Dairies—firkins, fair to good, ℔ ℔	37	@39
New-York State Dairies—half-firkin tubs, good to extra, ℔ ℔	41	@42
New-York State Dairies—half-firkin tubs, fair to good, ℔ ℔	37	@39
New-York State Dairies—fresh firkins, extra, ℔ ℔	41	@42
New-York State Dairies—ordinary qualities	35	@37
New-York State Dairies—Welsh tubs, good to extra, ℔ ℔	38	@39
New-York State Dairies—Welsh tubs, fair to good, ℔ ℔	35	@37
North Pennsylvania Dairies—firkins, fair to good, ℔ ℔	35	@37
North Pennsylvania Dairies—firkins, ordinary, ℔ ℔	31	@33
Orange and Sussex County—fresh pails, ℔ ℔	40	@55
Pennsylvania and River—fresh pails, ℔ ℔	30	@55
Western Reserve—firkins, fair to good, ℔ ℔	28	@30
Western Reserve—firkins, ordinary, ℔ ℔	25	@26
Western States—firkins, fair to good, ℔ ℔	25	@26
Western States—firkins, ordinary, ℔ ℔	22	@23
Western States—firkins, common	15	@18

CHEESE.

Factory Dairies, 1st quality State, ℔ ℔	17	@17½
Factory Dairies, 2d quality State, ℔ ℔	16	@17
Factory Dairies, Western, ℔ ℔	16	@17
Farm Dairies, 1st quality State, ℔ ℔	16	@17½
Farm Dairies, 2d quality State, ℔ ℔	15	@16
Farm Dairies, Western, ℔ ℔	14	@16
Skimmed Cheese, Western and State, ℔ ℔	7	@13
Farm Dairies, Common, ℔ ℔	10	@15

SKINS—Deer are quiet but held firmly, including Honduras at 60c.; San Juan, 52½c.@55c.; Bolivar, 42½c.@45c.; Sisal, 57½c.@60c.; Vera Cruz, 60c.; Chagres, 55c.@57½c.; Puerto Cabello, 50c.; Para, 60c.@62½c., in gold, ℔ ℔. There continues a fair inquiry for Goat from manufacturers, but their views are much below those of holders, and we are, in consequence, unable to record any transactions. The stock has been further increased by the arrival of about 450 bales Curacao, 20 bales East India, and 23 bales Payta. We quote: Tampico, 57½c.; Matamoros, 55c.; Buenos Ayres, 35c.@40c.; Payta, 40c.@42c.; Curacao, 67½c.@70c.; Cape, 47½c., gold, ℔ ℔.; Madras, 60c. each.

SUGARS—Are moderately inquired for at uniform prices. Sales since our last 1,140 hhds., including Cuba, &c., from 9½c.@13½c., and 475 boxes Havana, part at 10½c.@11½c. ℔ ℔. Refined Sugars continue in fair demand at 14c.@16½c. ℔ ℔.

STEARINE—Sales 35,000 ℔s. at 14c.@16c. ℔ ℔.

TALLOW—Sales 120,000 ℔s. at 12½c.@12½c., and 51,000 ℔s. Grease at 9½c.@12½c. ℔ ℔.

TOBACCO—The movements in this line, during the month of October, Messrs. M. RADER & SON notice thus: "Considering the lateness of the season and the limited quantity of desirable qualities in our remaining stock, a very fair amount of business has been done in Kentucky Tobacco during the past month. The season for housing the new crop has been so favorable that no doubtful tidings reach us from the West, and the certainty of a good average crop has made holders more disposed to meet buyers, and thus 1,500 hhds. were sold to manufacturers, among which about 1,000 hhds. good colory sweet leaf for cutting at 21½c.@23c. ℔ ℔., currency. Exporters took 3,500 hhds., of which nearly one-half were Lugs, at 4½c.@5½c., the rest, from medium to fine Leaf, at 8c.@18c., currency, mostly for Regie orders. We have received a few hhds. of new-crop Clarksville and Western District Leaf, which in every respect turn out quite satisfactory, and the success of the next season depends now only on the question of prices. We hope planters and buyers will act with moderation, as the experience of the past few years ought to teach them that foreign countries will be large consumers of our staples, only at prices which make ours preferable to the steadily increasing varieties of substitutes. We quote: Common Lugs, 4c.@4½c.; good Lugs, 5c.@7c.; common Leaf, 8c.@10½c.; medium Leaf, 8c.@14c.; good Leaf, 11c.@17c.; fine Leaf, 13c.@20c.; Selections, 16c.@23c. ℔ ℔. The new crop has, by this time, all been safely housed, and the quality is highly spoken of from the better sections, but the estimates of the yield are very contradictory, some well-informed parties strongly insisting that it will not reach 40,000 hhds. As no doubt there will be a strong demand for home consumption, Cavendish made of pure Virginia being preferred to all others, prices for suitable qualities will likely rule firm next season. Spanish Tobacco continues in fair request for fine qualities of all sorts. The sales of the month have been 1,200 bales Havana Fillers, ranging at 75c.@$1 05 ℔ ℔., currency, duty paid; 260 bales Yara, assorted, at 80c.@85c., and Wrapper lots at $1@$1 07, currency, duty paid. Of the receipts, 200 bales Havana were exported direct. We quote: Havana Fillers, 70c.@80c. for medium, 85c.@95c. for good, $1@1 05 for fine; Havana Wrappers, nominal and not sought much for; Yara, assorted, 65c.@75c. for medium, 80c.@85c. for fine; Yara Wrappers, 85c.@95c. for medium, $1@$1 05 for fine, all currency, duty paid. The business in Seed-leaf has been to a limited jobbing trade only. For export the sales have somewhat increased, but mostly low grades and medium assorted lots, principally of old crop Ohio. The demand seems to be mostly for leafy sorts; fillers and common grades are hardly saleable. The sales have been: 200 cases Connecticut Wrappers, 35c.@45c.; 500 cases New-York State Seed, running lots, 4½c., 8c., 9c., 10c. and 12c.; 400 Pennsylvania State Seed, running lots, 7½c.@9c.; 2,500 Ohio State Seed, 4c., 4½c., 5c., 6½c., 8c., 9½c. and 11c. We quote old crop: Connecticut—Prime Wrappers, 45c.@60c.; average Wrappers, 30c.@45c.; common Wrappers and Binders, 16c.@25c.; Fillers, 10c.@12c. New-York State—Wrappery lots, 12c.@20c.; Running lots, 7½c.@12c.; Fillers, 4½c.@6c. Ohio—Good running lots, 7½c.@10c.; average, 5c.@7c.; Fillers, 3c.@5c. Pennsylvania—Running lots, 6c.@12c.; Fillers, 3c.@5c., ℔ ℔.

WHISKY—Sales have been reported since our last of 370 bbls., in bond, at from 41c.@43½c., the latter rate for choice Western, from wharf, ℔ gallon.

FREIGHTS—The market has been unusually quiet to-day. For Liverpool there were taken only 100 bales Cotton by steamer at ⅜d. ℔ ℔.

INSTRUCTION.

GARDNER INSTITUTE.
FRENCH AND ENGLISH
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL
For young ladies, No. 24 West 32d-st., reopens Sept. 18
Circulars obtained at the Institute.
Mr. and Mrs. C. H. GARDNER, Principals.

MR. GEO. C. ANTHON
will reopen his Classical, French and English School, with primary department and gymnasium, 5th-av., corner 28th-st., on MONDAY, Sept. 10.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, Classical, Commercial and French, with preparatory departments, No. 126 West 4th-st., corner of Macdougal-st., on Washington-square, GEORGE W. CLARKE, A. M., Principal, prepares pupils of all ages for business or college. Circulars at the Institute.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED HAS REMOVED her French and English Boarding and Day School to the large residence corner 38th-st. and Park-av., Murray Hill.

REV. J. H. TYNG'S SCHOOL FOR THE thorough instruction of a few boys at 907 Broadway.

CHEVE'S NEW MUSICAL INSTITUTE,
under the instruction of
SIGNOR JOSEPH BORRA,
No. 1,279 Broadway, entrance No. 65 34th-st., New-York.
Prof. B., in addition to the classes already commenced, has opened a subscription for new classes at a *reduced price*, for the especial benefit of numerous talented ladies and gentlemen possessing voices, who yet cannot well pay full rates. Also a class of children between 8 and 14 years of age.
Terms, 20 lessons, of half an hour each, $10. Ladies will receive instruction from 7 to 8 o'clock; Gentlemen from 8 to 9, and Children from 3 to 4 P. M., on WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY. He will be daily at the Institute from 2 till 9 P. M. to receive calls.

LYON'S COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,
NOS. 161 FIFTH-AV. AND 937 BROADWAY.
Its rooms have lofty ceilings, are all upon the same floor, and heated by steam. For spaciousness, light, ventilation, ease of access—indeed, for all school purposes—they are unsurpassed. All the older pupils are under the direct training of Mr. Lyon, the younger of Mrs. Lyon. Light gymnastics are taught. For several years the roll of pupils has annually increased from 30 to 50 per cent., exceeding now 100. A fine class is preparing for college. Parents are invited to call.

MISS COMSTOCK'S
LIMITED FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL, No. 7 East 27th-st.
Eight boarding pupils received into the family. French is the language in use.
Two vacancies have occurred owing to illness.
The distinctive features of the school explained on application by letter or in person.

MISS ARMSTRONG'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
NO. 32 EAST 21ST-ST.,
REOPENED ON THURSDAY, SEPT. 20.

PARISIAN FRENCH.
MADEMOISELLE DE WAILLY
has just returned, and will resume her instruction in schools and families, private lessons and classes. Apply at No. 136 East 45th-st.

MR. VAN NORMAN'S
French and English boarding and day school for young ladies, No. 5 West 38th-st., two doors from 5th-av., New-York. Address as above.

E. FISTON'S SCHOOL,
Formerly C. D. Morris',
No. 55 West 32d-st., corner of Broadway.

THE FERRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE,
No. 136 Madison-av., corner 32d-st.,
Will reopen Sept. 18. Ten boarding pupils admitted.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE, NYACK, ON THE HUDSON, N. Y.—The Winter term will commence Nov. 15.—A full Collegiate course; music, drawing, the modern languages, horseback riding, and other accomplishments. Address Rev. L. D. MANSFIELD, President.

BOOK-KEEPING, WRITING, &c., FOR BUSINESS.—Mr. DOLBEAR, No. 609 Broadway, teaches book-keeping practically as used in the best New-York houses. He also removes stiffness, cramping or trembling from the worst hand, and makes elegant business penmen.

A CLERGYMAN, AN EXPERIENCED classical and mathematical teacher, has a few hours to devote to the instruction of private pupils; satisfactory references given. Address DELTA, Thompson's book-store, No. 1,107 Broadway.

HOME INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies; Miss M. METCALF, Principal. Pupils received at any time, and pay from date of entrance. Circulars may be obtained as above.

MOUNTAIN-VIEW SEMINARY.—THE above Seminary Buildings having been recently destroyed by fire, the Principal will open a Boarding-school for Boys 1½ miles below West Point, Oct. 15. For circulars address G. H. CARSWELL, West Point, N.Y.

THE ENGLISH, FRENCH AND CLASSICAL School of Dr. F. BERTHET and GEORGE B. GOODALL will open Sept. 17, at No. 920 Broadway. There is a gymnasium. For circulars apply to LOCKWOOD, No. 411 Broadway.

TOWNSEND'S COMMERCIAL ACADEMY, No. 260 Bowery; private instruction day and evening in book-keeping, arithmetic, writing, spelling, grammar; thorough business education imparted. No classes.

GOLDSMITH'S COMMERCIAL INSTITUTE, NO. 756 BROADWAY.
PENMANSHIP, BOOK-KEEPING AND BUSINESS AFFAIRS. Established 1840.

JOHN MACMULLEN'S SCHOOL—NO. 900 Broadway, corner of 20th-st., was reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 17. Circulars at the bookstore of Mitchell & Seixas, No. 911 Broadway, and at the school.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL OF N. Y. UNIVERSITY, with primary and commercial departments. Prepares for College, Business, West Point and Naval Academy. Circulars at the University.

ELOCUTION.—A PROFESSOR OF ELOCUTION can now take a few more pupils and teach them the art for schools, public speaking, parlor, pulpit, stage, &c. ELOCUTION, Station G.

MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL—White Plains, N. Y., 23 miles from City by Harlem Railroad. O. R. WILLIS, A. M., Principal.

MRS. BLIGH'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 48 West 17th-st., reopened Sept. 20.

A. BOURSAUD'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR BOYS, at Irvington, on the Hudson, N. Y. Formerly in Brooklyn.

WILLIAM H. LEGGETT'S CLASSICAL French and English School, with gymnasium, No 1,214 Broadway.

SCHOOL FOR LITTLE BOYS—NO. 58 West 25th-st.

MISS MARY SEDGWICK'S SCHOOL, No. 923 Broadway.

TEACHERS.

WANTED—BY A WIDOWER IN THE COUNTRY an efficient and experienced governess, to take the entire charge of four children (girls;) an Episcopalian preferred; unexceptionable references given and required. Address O. H., Jewkyntown Post-office, Montgomery County, Penn.

WANTED—FOR A YOUNG LADY, A SITUATION to teach in a school or family; she can instruct in music, French, Latin, drawing, and the usual English studies. Address INSTRUCTRESS, Box No. 166 *Times* Office.

YOUNG GIRLS WHOSE EDUCATION has been neglected from sickness or other causes may receive careful and particular attention at a family and day school with New-England teachers, at No. 58 West 25th-st.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the undersigned have formed a limited partnership under and by virtue of an act of the Legislature of the State of New-York, passed the 17th day of April, 1822, entitled an act relating to partnerships with and singular the supplements thereto upon the terms, liabilities and conditions hereinafter set forth, to wit: The name or firm under which such partnership is to be conducted, is WAINWRIGHT, CAMBLOS & CO. The general nature of the business to be conducted by said partnership, is the general Stock and Exchange Brokerage Business. The names of the general partners therein are: CHARLES A. WAINWRIGHT, WILLIAM P. CAMBLOS and EDWARD HENRY SHAW, all of whom reside in the City, County and State of New-York. The name of the special partner therein is EDWARD T. SHAW, of the City of Philadelphia, State of Pennsylvania. The amount of capital contributed by the special partner, is one hundred thousand dollars ($100,000,) which has been paid in cash. The period at which the partnership is to commence, is the fifth day of November, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, and the period at which it will terminate is the thirty-first day of December, eighteen hundred and seventy.
NEW-YORK, Nov. 3, 1866.
Office of Wainwright, Camblos & Co., is No. 35 Wall-st.
CHAS. A. WAINWRIGHT, WM. P. CAMBLOS, EDWD. HENRY SHAW, } General Partners.
EDWD. T. SHAW, Special Partner.

THE LIMITED PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the subscribers under the firm name of WM. S. HALE is this day dissolved by mutual consent.
W. S. HALE,
JAMES P. HOLMES, Special Partner.
NEW-YORK, Oct. 6, 1866.

OUR BUSINESS CONNECTION WITH Mr. W. H. DECKER has terminated this day by its own limitation. We will continue the lumber and timber business at the foot of Gansevoort-st.
F. J. BARRETO & CO.
NEW-YORK, Nov. 1, 1866.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the name of MANN & BRUNDAGE is this day dissolved.
JNO. P. MANN,
M. T. BRUNDAGE.
Nov. 3, 1866.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

GOLD LEAF.—A MANUFACTURER OF GOLD leaf, a short distance from the City, wishes to meet with a dealer or consumer to manufacture expressly for, or a partnership will be entered into. A liberal inducement offered. Address GOLD LEAF, Box No. 161 *Times* Office.

$100,000.—SPECIAL PARTNER WANTED—In an old-established dry-goods house, for which one-third of the profits will be given; ten per cent. will be guaranteed. For particulars inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

$5,000.—WANTED BY A MANUFACTURING COMPANY.—A party having the above amount can make a safe investment and secure a good position in the Company. Address SUPERINTENDENT, Box No. [illegible]

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, NOV. 5, 1866.

Amusements this Evening.

WINTER GARDEN.
Broadway, between Bleecker and Amity sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, LOVE'S MASQUERADE. Characters by Mrs. D. P. Bowers, J. C. McCollum, M. W. Leffingwell, W. S. Andrews, J. Duff, J. Duell, Mr. Hogan, Miss E. Johnson, Mrs. G. C. Boniface and Mrs. Leffingwell.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, THE RIVALS. Characters by Messrs. John Gilbert, Frederick Robinson, Charles Fisher, B. T. Ringgold, W. H. Norton, Geo. Holland, A. W. Young, Pope, Mr. Cashier, Mrs. Sedley Brown, Miss Madeline Henriques, Mrs. Vernon, Mrs. Joan Sefton.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7¾ o'clock, THE LONG STRIKE. Leading character by Mr. Wheatleigh, assisted by the full company.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7¾ o'clock, an original and grand spectacular Drama, entitled THE BLACK CROOK.

NEW-YORK THEATRE.
Broadway, near 8th-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, OLD PHIL'S BIRTHDAY, and PERDITA; OR, THE ROYAL MILKMAID. Characters by the company.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
Broadway.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, KING LEAR. Mr. Charles Dillon as King Lear.

FOX'S OLD BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, between Bayard and Canal sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7½ o'clock, THE RAG WOMAN AND HER DOGS, and ORLANDO VENDOME, THE OUTCAST. Characters by Miss Fanny Herring, G. L. Fox, and full company.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, between Canal and Hester sts.
THIS EVENING, ROBERTO IL DIAVOLO and THE GUNMAKER OF MOSCOW.

GERMAN STADT THEATRE,
Nos. 45 and 47 Bowery.
THIS EVENING, Shakespeare's tragedy, OTHELLO. Mr. Bogumel Dawsion as Othello.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
Montague-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, FAUST. The following artists will appear: Miss Clara Louise Kellogg, Mlle. Stella Bonheur, Mazzoleni, Bellini, Antonucci Foscati. Director, Max Maretzek.

BARNUM'S NEW MUSEUM.
Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
AFTERNOON at 2, EVENING at 7¾, THE SEA OF ICE; Or, THE MOTHER'S PRAYER. GORDON CUMMING'S COLLECTION. Dwarf, Fat Boy, 200,000 Curiosities.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.
14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, Robinson and little Clarence, Mlle. DeBerg and J. E. Cooke, The NEW-YORK CIRCUS TROUPE.

STEINWAY'S HALL,
Nos. 72 and 73 East 14th-st.
THIS DAY, commencing at 12 o'clock, BATEMAN'S CONCERTS. The following artists will appear: Mlle. Parepa, Signor Brignoli, Signor Ferranti, Signor Fortuna, Mr. S. B. Mills, Mr. Carl Rosa, Mr. J. L. Hatton; Mr. Theodore Thomas, Conductor.

KELLY & LEON'S MINSTRELS,
No. 720 Broadway.
THIS EVENING—SONGS, DANCES, BURLESQUES, &c. IL BACIO. LITTLE BAREFOOT, LAUGHING GAS, &c.

DODWORTH'S HALL,
Broadway, opposite 11th-street.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, M. HARTZ, THE ILLUSIONIST. THE WONDROUS LIVING HEAD—A MIRACLE.

FIFTH-AVENUE OPERA HOUSE.
Nos. 2 and 4 West 24th-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, BUDWORTH'S MINSTRELS. ST. GEORGE AND YE DRAGON.

STUDIO BUILDINGS,
No. 15 West 10th-st.
THIS DAY AND EVENING—MOSIER'S CELEBRATED MARBLE STATUES.

Terms of the New-York Times.

MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.

The DAILY TIMES, per annum	$10
The DAILY TIMES (Sunday Edition included)	$12
The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, one year	$3
The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, two copies, one year	$5
The WEEKLY TIMES, one year	$2
Five copies	$8
Ten copies	$15

These prices are invariable. We have no traveling agents. Remit in Checks or Post-office Money Orders if possible. Address

H. J. RAYMOND & CO.,
TIMES Office, New-York.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

The rumor that Count MENSDORFF was to be superseded, as Austrian Minister for Foreign Affairs, by Baron VON BEUST, is confirmed by our Atlantic telegraph dispatches of last night. The new Minister has issued a circular which is said to be conciliatory in tone. On Saturday the King of Saxony returned to Dresden, and was well received by the inhabitants. It is expected that the German Parliament will meet early next year.

The steamship *City of Paris*, which arrived at this port yesterday, brings details of news to the 25th ult.

GENERAL NEWS.

The news from Baltimore shows that yesterday the city was comparatively quiet. Gen. GRANT left Washington in the afternoon for Baltimore, and on his arrival had an interview with the old Police Commissioners. It is stated that representatives of the new Board called upon him, and were informed that he would meet them, in company with Gov. SWANN, this morning. The writ of *habeas corpus* has not yet been served, and the new Board of Commissioners, who consequently still remain in jail, will probably not be brought before the Justice until after the interview with Gen. GRANT. Troops in Washington, it is reported, are in readiness to proceed to Baltimore, in case of emergency; but we are informed that the President will take no action, unless officially called upon for assistance by the Governor.

The Supreme Court of Connecticut has made a decision in the case of WALDO & HYDE *vs.* The Executor of the estate of ANDREW D. EUSON. Mr EUSON and his wife were killed by a railroad accident at Berlin, and a suit was brought for damages in behalf of the heirs of each, and a verdict of $4,000 was rendered in each case. The money obtained on account of the death of Mrs. EUSON went to her heirs. The question arose as to whether that obtained on account of the death of her husband should go to his or her heirs. If she had lived it would have gone to her without question, but as she survived him only a few hours, the question was raised. By the decision of the Supreme Court, that of the lower Court was sustained, and the heirs of Mrs. EUSON get the money.

A correspondent writing from Springfield, Ill., Oct. 30, says: "During the latter part of the last month and the earlier portion of this, agriculturists have been active in farming pursuits. It is believed that a larger breadth of land has been sown to wheat this Fall, in Eastern and Southern Illinois, than ever before. Generally it has been well put in, principally by recently improved agricultural implements, drills, &c. Under the influence of recent timely rains, this crop now presents an unusually handsome appearance. Having traveled through a number of counties, your correspondent is gratified in believing that, should the residue of the season be equally benign, the product of wheat in this State will exceed, by many thousands of bushels, any former yield."

A woman, with a child in her arms, jumped from a train of cars on Wednesday night, near Waterloo, Ind., the train going at the rate of fifteen miles per hour. Learning that she had passed the station at which she wished to stop, she seized her child, stepped upon the platform and jumped off. As soon as possible the train was backed up, and the woman was found standing where she landed from the train, between two large heaps of ties, not in the least injured. Learning that she was safe, the conductor started his train westward, and the woman walked back to Waterloo.

The Sandusky, Ohio, *Register* states that the manufacture of flour in Sandusky this year will probably not much exceed half the usual amount in former years. This is owing to the short crop in Ohio and the difficulty of getting wheat from other markets. While the city millers have usually made large shipments East, they this year dispose of the bulk of their flour for home consumption.

A Jury in Concord, N. H., has awarded RICHARD M. ORDWAY a verdict for $2,091 36, against Dr. TIMOTHY HAYNES, for alleged malpractice in setting a broken bone.

WM. J. WHITE, Postmaster at Metompkin, Accomac County, Va., has been arrested upon a charge of detaining valuable letters, passing through his office, and addressed to parties within the bounds of its delivery. The detection was brought about by means of registered letters, mailed at Washington by the agent.

The Mobile *Times* announces that Col. JOHN A. BROWN, late Chief of Ordnance of Maj.-Gen. MAURY's staff, Confederate States Army, has become associated in the ownership and editorial department of that paper.

Mayor STEVENS, of Portland, Me., has just received from ISIDORO J. OJEDA, of Matanzas, Cuba, a bill of exchange for $152 65, "to distribute among those who have suffered most on account of the fire on the past Fourth of July."

Gov. BRAMLETTE of Kentucky has appointed Thursday, Nov. 29, as a day of thanksgiving in that State.

LOCAL NEWS.

Judge GILBERT decided on Saturday in the Supreme Court, Kings County, that the fact of a citizen having served in the rebel army during the war does not deprive him of the right to vote in this State. The question was decided in a case where AUGUSTUS WHEELER applied for a *mandamus* to compel the Registers of the First District of the Seventeenth Ward, Brooklyn, to register his name in order that he might vote on Tuesday next. WHEELER admitted having served as a surgeon in the rebel army, and for that reason his name was refused. The Judge said "that the inclination in my mind is very strong to work his disfranchisement, but I cannot find any authority to do so. The fact of his having been a rebel—the war being over and he being no longer in arms against the Government—so far as I can discover, has deprived him of no right or immunity whatever. It has only subjected him to punishment for treason." The decision concluded with the issuance of the *mandamus* compelling the Registers to receive Mr. WHEELER's name.

GEORGE SMITH, a youth 17 years of age, was found dead in his bed at the Putnam County House, in Fourth-avenue, on Saturday morning last. The deceased and his two brothers, EPHRAIM and DANIEL, occupied the same room. They retired to bed about midnight on Friday, and on Saturday morning GEORGE was found dead, and his two brothers in an insensible condition. The room was filled with smoke, which had entered from the flue, and was undoubtedly the cause of GEORGE's death. The two survivors are in a very critical condition.

A meeting of Radical Republicans was held on Saturday in the City Hall Park. Gen. WALBRIDGE presided, and addresses were made by Gen. BUTLER, Hon. HORACE GREELEY, Gov. CURTIN, of Pennsylvania, Hon. MALON CHANCE, Maj. HAGGERTY and Col. WM. WILSON. Gen. BUTLER was frequently interrupted during his address, and it was only after long waiting that he was allowed to proceed. An apple was thrown at him at the commencement of his speech, which struck him with some force.

Coroner GAMBLE yesterday held an inquest upon the remains of GEORGE SMITH, the young man who was suffocated by the escape of coal gas from a defective flue connected with his room at the Putnam County House, in this City, on Saturday morning, full particulars of which were contained in yesterday's TIMES. The Jury rendered a verdict of "accidental death from suffocation." The brothers, EPHRAIM and DANIEL, are improving.

Two decrees of divorce were granted Saturday by the Supreme Court, Justice BARNARD presiding. The actions are entitled as follows: CHANGNION P. JERVEY *vs.* MARGARET A. JERVEY, and WM. F. KIDNEY *vs.* MARY L. KIDNEY. In the latter case the custody of the child is awarded to the husband and father.

Rev. Dr. PORTER preached the closing sermons in the Reformed Dutch Church, in Fourth-street, Williamsburgh, yesterday. The congregation will for some time worship with the South Ninth-street Congregational Church, until the new church shall be ready for occupation.

An injunction has been granted by the Supreme Court against the Dry Dock and East Broadway Railroad Company, forbidding them to use the extension of their track through Broadway and Fulton-street.

OTTO FORD, aged 5 years, died yesterday from the effects of injuries received on Saturday last by the explosion of some gunpowder which they had placed on a fire in the street.

Rev. Dr. WOODRUFF delivered a discourse last evening, at the Seventh-street Methodist Church, on "The Rum Interest and the Elections."

The number of persons registered in Brooklyn is 51,153.

Gold advanced to 148⅞@⅞ on Saturday, partly on sensation telegrams from Baltimore. Exchange on London 109½ per cent. A fair activity in money at 5 per cent. from bank and private bankers on miscellaneous collateral. The public funds were active and higher, and the railway speculation, after some reaction at mid-day, was firm at the close.

Business in Produce and Merchandise was on a restricted scale on Saturday. Flour declined 10c.@25c. ℘ bbl.; and Wheat 5c.@8c. ℘ bushel. Mixed Western Corn fell off 2c.@3c. ℘ bushel from closing rates on Friday, but subsequently rallied 3c.@4c. ℘ bushel from the lowest figures, on a revival of the speculative inquiry, chiefly on Western account. Mess Pork was very heavy at a reduction of $1 25@$1 50 ℘ bbl., making the total decline from the highest price of Wednesday last, full $5 50 ℘ bbl. Lard attracted more attention, partly from export buyers, at buoyant rates. Dressed Hogs were freely offered and were heavy. Cotton was quiet and tending downward, on liberal receipts. Other branches of business presented no really new feature. The freight market was extremely dull, with 518 vessels of all classes in port.

To-morrow.

Twelve States will, to-morrow, pass judgment upon the issues before the country. New-York is not alone in the struggle, nor will its decision either way, of itself, alter the general result. New-Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Missouri, Minnesota, Illinois, Wisconsin, Kansas and Nevada make up the dozen—the jury whose verdict will determine the complexion of the next Congress and adjust the conditions upon which the restoration of the Union is to proceed.

If the decision of the State of New-York were to be pronounced by the voters of its commercial metropolis, we might well regard with apprehension the result. The very large registration that has been effected, and the desperate energy with which the corporation "rings" are working to preserve their power, foreshadow a large Democratic majority here. But the time has passed when the City controlled the State; and whatever be the local majority for Mr. HOFFMAN, we doubt not that it will be overcome by the rural districts. Neither corporation "rings" nor the patronage of the Federal Government will influence votes outside of the City boundaries, except by way of stimulating the people to put down with greater thoroughness whatever tends to obstruct their course. Hence we have no fear as to the result in this State. A minor change or two may take place, but the controlling positions and the aggregate result will remain as now, in the hands of the Republican Party.

In the other States the prospect is not less satisfactory. There appears to be a good chance of gaining one member in New-Jersey and another in Illinois; and as a set-off to the possible loss of a unit in Minnesota, we have a not unreasonable expectation of advantage in hitherto Democratic Delaware. Maryland may subject us to a slight loss, though even this is contingent upon the turn which the struggle for authority in Baltimore may take within the next twenty-four hours.

Making every allowance for possible contingencies and mishaps, there is no reason for anticipating any material alteration in the Congressional standing of the States which will to-morrow hold their elections. In the present Congress their united representation embraces seventy Republicans and twenty-one Democrats. The loss of six or seven seats would not deprive the Republicans of their three-fourths vote; and of even this loss there is not the remotest probability. Outside of New-York we look for no change in the relative strength of parties; and the most sanguine expectations of the Democrats in this State do not exceed a couple of members.

We consider it certain, then, that the next Congress will be so constituted as to render all but impossible any reversal of the policy adopted by the present Congress. In that body as in this, the strength of the Republican party will be sufficient to secure its supremacy.

And the fact carries a deep significance. In ordinary circumstances such a result had been extremely unlikely. The differences of opinion among Republicans themselves touching abstract propositions and subjects of ulterior agitation, would at any other time have enabled the Democrats to achieve victory. We should, at least, have been required to submit to reduced majorities, and perchance the loss of two or three States. But the firm resolve of the people to preserve in Union hands the power of molding and executing the policy arising out of the struggle to uphold the Union, has more than neutralized all causes of weakness and division. The active part which the Federal Executive has taken in behalf of the Democracy has largely contributed to the same end. It has influenced the people, but everywhere against the party it desired to serve. Indeed, it is impossible to explain the seemingly irresistible power of the popular movement in Illinois and other Western States on any other hypothesis than a determination to rebuke the President as well as to crush the Democratic Party. The idea uppermost in the West is of this dual character. It is in the first place to prevent the opponents of the war from being the administrators of its legacies. It is in the next place to teach the Executive the folly of attempting in any manner to contravene the declared will of the people, speaking by their representatives.

Improved Dwellings for the Poor.

Our London correspondent, in a letter published in yesterday's TIMES, makes a suggestion concerning the proper disposition of the large donation of Mr. PEABODY to the poor of London, which is worthy of attention here. He says:

> "The crowded poor of London are asking what has become of the vast sum given so generously some years ago for their benefit. Had this money been used *as a guarantee fund to capitalists and ordinary investors, or to secure companies in borrowing money of the Government, it would have been the means of rebuilding a large part of the British metropolis, and providing comfortable and salubrious homes for thousands who are now living or dying in filth and misery.* It is not the money a man has, so much as that which he can command by means of it, which will enable him to do the largest good. There is no better, safer or more solid investment than to rebuild three-fourths of London. But capitalists do not see it, and *need some assurance of decent dividends.* This Mr. PEABODY's benefaction would give them, and by such means its usefulness could be increased tenfold, and it may be a hundred fold. I hope it is not too late to apply the ordinary principles of business to the management of one great charity."

We have no sympathy with that spirit which is always dictating to men of benevolence and public spirit how they shall use the money they devote to charitable uses. But we are confident none will be more ready than they to receive kindly and consider candidly suggestions that may be made in a proper spirit upon this subject.

Improved dwellings for the poor are more essential to any marked improvement in their condition than anything else. This is especially the case in this City, where they are less comfortably lodged than in any other part of the world for the same cost. But what is wanted is not better houses at cheap rates, for a few hundreds or a few thousands of them—but better houses *for all*—a better class and style of dwellings at rates within the means of the poor *as a class.* This cannot be afforded by the benevolence of rich men, however noble and extensive that may be. There are 50,000 families in this City who are unable to hire proper dwellings, mainly because capitalists who own the dwellings which the poor inhabit cannot see a fair profit in building *better* houses for the same rents. A wealthy man like Mr. PEABODY or Mr. STEWART may erect such dwellings for five hundred of these families at a cost, perhaps, of five millions of dollars;—but this will not affect in the slightest degree the general style of houses which will continue to be built for this class of tenants, and which the remaining 49,500 of these families must continue to occupy. While a large number of people will be made more comfortable and happy, and very great good will thus be done, no decided impression will have been made upon the condition of the whole class. The great mass of houses in which the members of that class are compelled to live, will not be substantially improved. Capitalists will not have been led to take any different view of their own interest, and will, therefore, go on building just such houses as they have found most profitable hitherto.

It is a fair question, therefore, whether large donations made for benevolent purposes may not be so used as to *affect the whole class* of those to be benefited, instead of a small portion of its members. The interest of five millions of dollars would guarantee to capitalists a fair profit on comfortable dwellings, to be rented at low rates, which it would cost fifty or a hundred millions to build; and the number of persons who would be benefited by the donation thus bestowed would be ten or twenty times as large as if it were to be applied directly to the erection of the houses themselves. And the example thus afforded on a large scale could scarcely fail so to impress capitalists in general as to exert a very marked effect upon the character and style of the dwellings to be provided for the habitations of the poor. As the only object of wealthy men who make these large donations for the good of others is to do as much good as possible, these suggestions may be worth considering.

THE TERRIBLE FAMINE IN INDIA.—By the European mail which arrived last night, we have strangely conflicting accounts of the progress and ravages of the famine in India. A Calcutta journal professes to see the prospect of any early ending to the calamity as the harvest promises to be plentiful. On the other hand, a correspondent of the London *Times* avers that "*three-fourths of the laboring population, and half the lower class of agriculturists have perished or will perish.*" Unless this statement is fearfully exaggerated, it presents a more ghastly picture than the world has witnessed for centuries. The strangest part of the story, however, is not commented on in the British or British Colonial journals. While famine has thus been laying waste vast Provinces, the Indian Exchequer has been more plethoric of late years than ever before. There has been every year since Mr. WILSON's time as financial administrator a large yearly surplus. One does not well see how this could not be employed for the construction of profitable public works, where the laboring population that have been perishing by hundreds of thousands could at least have earned enough for the bare sustenance of life.

The Absence of Unnatural Excitement in the State Campaign.

A City cotemporary is opposed to the holding of a State Constitutional Convention at the present time, on account of the fierce political excitement raging all over the country.

There *may* be good reasons for not voting *yea* on the question of a New Constitution, but the reason offered in this case is exceedingly weak. There is a political fever of the Southern type prevailing at Baltimore, New-Orleans, some portions of Texas, and in part of West Tennessee. There were bad symptoms of the same epidemic in Philadelphia, and certain districts of Ohio and Indiana, two or three weeks ago. But even the more rabid class of journalists, such as those of Pennsylvania, are at this moment in a comparatively secluded condition. They are by no means so bloodthirsty as is their wont. Some of them can even talk about the Baltimore Commissioners without foaming at the mouth.

As for New-York, the mass of our citizens have too much common sense, too much respect for themselves, too great a regard for the credit of the State, to work themselves up to any kind of mad excitement. The ugly crowd of Sixth Ward roughs that hooted down Gen. BUTLER's speech in front of the City Hall on Saturday are no representatives of the intelligence of the community. But even they were laboring under no great pressure of excitement. They seemed rather bent on half an hour's mischievous fun than on any particularly hostile or alarming demonstration. The excitement, *on Gen. Butler's part*, judging from the intemperate character of his language, was far greater than on the part of his rude assailants. And this became specially apparent when Mr. GREELEY took the stand. He is not likely to be an especial favorite with a Sixth Ward mob, and yet he could have hardly got a more respectful hearing from a Society of the Daughters of Temperance in Central Vermont. So, too, when Gov. CURTIN, of Pennsylvania, addressed the meeting; he had a fair enough audience for an outdoor gathering.

Looking, indeed, to the whole canvass, on both sides, throughout the State, we take it that there is no unhealthy excitement, and no irrepressible frenzy in the most active party centres. Mr. FENTON has had good audiences and a fair hearing at the comparatively limited number of meetings at which he found time to make himself heard. And those who have supported him on the stump have had an equally fair hearing. On the part of Mr. HOFFMAN and Mr. PRUYN there has been a fair and moderate style of appealing to popular sentiment, and general readiness to patiently hear the candidates and weigh their arguments.

The example of New-York, then, in this regard—whatever may be the issue of the conflict to be decided to-morrow—will have a favorable influence on the *temper* of other communities far and near. The fiery partisans in Baltimore will see how belittling and degrading are their attempts to keep alive an incendiary and revolutionary spirit in the conduct of their local party contests. The example, too, will generally appeal to the common sense of the whole South. If, as appears tolerably sure, Gov. FENTON should be reëlected, and the New-York Congressional delegation show little or no change in the relative strength of parties, it will become apparent to the South how promptly and readily the defeated party will accept the decision. There will be no blood-thirsty threats; no incitement to insurrection; no lawless imprisonment of candidates or canvassers. There will be no appeals to either the regular army or the State militia to undo the judgment of the people at the polls. As the enfranchised community go into the struggle with their passions uninfluenced, and their reason in a healthy condition, they will come out of it without the accumulation of any sectional revenges or sectional hates, and without the disturbance, except in the rarest instances, of old neighborly feelings between the supporters of the rival contestants. We trust that in Maryland, Missouri, Kentucky, Tennessee, Texas or wherever there are crowds of raving politicians, engaged as professional disturbers of the peace in perpetuating sectional discord, the moderating example of New-York, if it makes no difference in the relative strength of parties, there or elsewhere, will be felt powerfully and beneficially in teaching both classes of combatants how the keenest activity and earnestness in party warfare may be reconcilable with a ready submission to the constitutional decision reached by the ballot.

The lesson which is offered by New-York might even be a profitable study for extreme men in Congress. But it may be expecting too much to look for reform in that quarter.

A CONGRESSIONAL CANDIDATE.—JOHN MORRISSEY has published a card concerning his antecedents. He explains the incident which led to his indictment for burglary, and conviction for assault and battery some years ago, and says it was simply a boyish frolic. He claims to be a man of honor—says he has never defrauded any man of a dollar, nor broken any promise he has ever made. He wants to go to Congress in order that his son, who is a lad some twelve years old, may start in life under fair auspices, and without any of the drawbacks which have attached to him.

This is a very laudable ambition, shared, we doubt not, by some thousands and tens of thousands of Mr. MORRISSEY's fellow-citizens. Whether it is a sufficient reason for electing him to Congress, and intrusting to his hands the honor and interests of one of the largest and most important constituencies in the United States, may perhaps admit of doubt. Personally we think much better of MORRISSEY than of some others who are candidates for Congress; we would take his word sooner, and trust him quicker with the care of any personal interest. But for all that, we do not think that the class to which he belongs, professionally and personally, precisely the one from which our representatives in Congress should be selected. We can very well overlook his having kicked in a door in a frolic when he was sixteen years old, and might not perhaps deem it a fatal objection that he had badly battered Yankee SULLIVAN some years later in a prize-fight. Nor do we deem it important any more than MORRISSEY himself does that we should confine our selection of representatives to the "aristocratic circles" of society. But it does not seem to us that we help the matter much, or place power strictly in the hands of working-men, by electing professional gamblers to make our laws. For some years past, it is said, and we believe truly, Mr. MORRISSEY has kept gambling-houses in this city and Saratoga. That has been his business—it was at least the foundation of the "competence" which he says he has acquired. The calling may not be incompatible with personal integrity and with the other virtues to which Mr. MORRISSEY lays claim; but it certainly has not hitherto been regarded as the one most likely to train men for the higher walks of public service. Possibly MORRISSEY may teach the world a new lesson on this subject:—as he is likely to be elected—being the regular Democratic candidate—we hope he will try.

The Right of Registered Citizens to Vote.

District-Attorney HALL has addressed to the Police Magistrates of the City a circular, setting forth "that there is reason to believe in an organized attempt by politicians to obstruct the exercise of the elective franchise. My information is," he adds, "that persons, with preconceived intent to obstruct both registration and voting, will assume to attend all day at a certain poll, and systematically and successively challenge voters." He reminds the magistrate that such a proceeding would be an interference with the "free exercise of the right of suffrage" which the law has marked out for punishment. Mr. HALL also states that it will be a misdemeanor "for any Inspector to refuse to receive, or to willfully delay receiving the vote of any man whose name is upon the registry, and who is willing to swear in his vote according to law."

Without assuming that Mr. HALL's information in regard to the alleged "organized attempt" is justified by facts, his formal notification of the bearing of the law upon the right of registered citizens to vote can do no harm to either party. The law is, as he asserts, clear and unmistakable. The design of the system of registration is to exclude those who are not entitled to vote, and to secure beyond peradventure the right of those whose claims admit of adequate proof. With the Boards of Registry the business of sifting pretensions begins and ends. Having his name upon the registry list, the voter's title is no longer open to dispute. The question of identity alone remains to be considered when the time for voting arrives, and the oath of the individual presenting himself is all that the Inspectors may lawfully require.

Whether Mr. HALL's warning be uttered in the interest of the party with which he is identified or not, is immaterial in this connection. The Republican Party, at any rate, can have no objection to whatever tends to secure the peaceful exercise of the franchise; and if Mr. HALL, while vigilantly guarding the right of the citizen in respect of registration, will exert his official influence to prevent fraud by his Democratic friends, we shall be satisfied.

Affairs at Baltimore.

There continues to be a great deal of inexcusable wrong-headedness on both sides at Baltimore. The new Commissioners have thus far taken the poorest possible method of commending themselves to the calm judgment of the country, and the official friends of the old Commissioners are doing their best to show their unfitness for the authority with which they have been entrusted.

But for the excitement which the contest has occasioned, and the peril to the public peace with which it is fraught, some of its peculiarities would be provocative of merriment. The proceedings on Saturday have a ludicrous aspect, notwithstanding the discredit they bring upon both parties. The new Commissioners ran about with documents and without documents, invested with authority so far as the Governor can confer it, but vainly seeking the appurtenances of office and the visible control they desire to exercise. The old Commissioners, meanwhile, sat behind impassable barricades; by sheer force holding the possession of which the Governor would deprive them. Imagine a delinquent tenant driven to earth by a remorseless landlord, and shouting threats from behind a well-barred door, and you have a parallel to the squabble as conducted by the contestant Commissioners on Saturday.

Then a partisan judiciary figures in the scene, with no credit to the acting Judge, but with manifest inconvenience to one of the parties to the contest. The new Commissioners, it seems, had been heard to declare a purpose to take possession of their offices by force, without waiting to test the virtue of a *mandamus*. Forthwith Judge BOND issued a bench-warrant for their arrest, under the pretence of preserving the peace of the city; and as they refused to give bonds, they were sent to jail, in the cool precincts of which they probably passed yesterday. The same Judge sent the Sheriff to keep them company, because, forsooth, he obeyed the orders of the new Commissioners and swore in a *posse* to do their bidding.

In all this there is something extremely disgraceful. The duty of the new Commissioners is to leave the assertion of their authority in the hands of the law. But law in Baltimore, in the hands of Judges like BOND, is so evidently partisan, that its action is hardly calculated to invite confidence. It is not easy to say on which side partisanship wears the more offensive form. Both sides, of course, have their eyes fixed upon the election, and the advantage to be gained or lost at the polls to-morrow. This circumstance it is which explains and aggravates the unseemly conduct of all concerned.

A HEAVY TASK.—The Cable brings us the intelligence that Baron VON BEUST has actually taken possession of the seals of the Austrian Foreign Office, under a decree of the Emperor. The great Saxon diplomatist avows himself to be a man of peace, but whatever may be necessary to uphold *the dignity of the Empire* shall be done—we infer—whether it involves peace or war. This is certainly a heavy enough task even for the broad shoulders of Baron VON BEUST. Lookers-on will be disposed to wonder why he was not sooner called to the rescue. Six months ago Austria had more dignity to uphold than she has to-day. But she had better means of upholding it. With a Foreign Minister of the calibre of Baron VON BEUST she might have saved herself the humiliation at least of tendering Venetia to France, and of finding that Prussia had arranged for the direct conveyance of that property to the King of Italy. We should judge, from the brief paragraph of Baron VON BEUST's opening programme, that he may shortly give Europe a bit of his mind. He has a larger army to back his views than he had in Saxony, and his self-confidence is not likely to be thereby weakened. His appointment, it will be seen, has been followed by that of a new Austrian War Minister. That ought to have some meaning in it.

GEN. BUTLER AND THE PARK ROWDIES.—The New-York mob made a very disgraceful exhibition of itself in hooting and silencing Gen. BUTLER at the meeting in the Park on Saturday. There is no excuse for such conduct under any circumstances, nor is any good ever accomplished by it. Whatever effect Gen. BUTLER could have produced by a speech will be increased by the refusal of the crowd to let him make it. Silencing a speaker is always an indication that it is deemed dangerous for his opponents to hear him—that he is likely to say something which will influence their action and which cannot be answered. Such an impression, however made, always goes further and produces more effect than the argument itself. Gen. BUTLER would undoubtedly have said a good many sharp and bitter things about the Democrats if he had been allowed to speak; but the fact that they did not dare to hear them will damage their case much more seriously than anything he could have said.

But the General did not help his case by calling names in return and exchanging epithets with the mob. President JOHNSON tried that on a larger scale some weeks ago, with results which have aided Gen. BUTLER's crusade a good deal more than his own eloquence, and we supposed that he was shrewd enough to profit by the warning. The General may not be aware of the fact, but it is by no means conceded even in intelligent quarters that his presence was the sole reason why we had a quiet election here two years ago, nor are threats of the terrible discipline he may administer to us at some future time calculated very greatly to impress us with a sense of his prudence, or with respect for the cause he professes to serve. We doubt whether he converted to better thoughts and milder ways even the "bullies of the bawdy-house," the "thieves of the lobby," or the "burglars of the Tombs," with whom he held his protracted and soothing conference; and we are quite sure he did not very greatly elevate either himself or his cause in the estimate of any other class of those who heard him.

FALSE PRETENCES.—It may furnish a warning to some voters to say that we think it would be unsafe to vote for Gov. FENTON on the supposition that he is a *Fenian*, or on the ground that he would refuse to call out the militia of the State to suppress a Fenian invasion of Canada from our soil. We observe that one of our cotemporaries tries to show that he has strong Fenian proclivities, and that consequently he declined to follow the direction of the Government during the last Fenian raid, to call out the State troops for its suppression; and the inference is drawn that he will not only do the same thing at the next opportunity, but will give the Fenians all the aid in his power. We dislike to elect even our own candidate upon false pretences, and these are all of this character. The Government never asked Gov. FENTON to call out the militia to suppress the Fenian raid, and, as a consequence, he never declined its request. So far, therefore, the inference as to his future action is purely gratuitous; and, on other grounds, we feel quite safe in saying that the entire assumption as to the course he would pursue in the event referred to, is wrong. No one, therefore, need deposit his vote under a misapprehension of the facts, or claim at any future time that he was deceived before the election. We do not imagine, however, that the knowledge that Gov. FENTON will enforce the laws of the country, and preserve the peace within the borders of the Empire State, will lose him a dozen votes.

THE PRIESTS AND THE PEOPLE OF ITALY.—While the Sovereign of Rome is calling upon the Faithful to espouse his cause against the pretensions of the excommunicated King of Italy, the Italian Clergy seem to have reached a point of independence very well worth noticing. We have an interesting account to-day of the manner in which the people in the newly-acquired possessions of the Kingdom turned out to ratify by *plebiscitum* the act of annexation. In some cases the Bishops led the religious ceremonies, and joined in the great rejoicings. In others, the poor country priests headed the march of the peasantry to the polls, and gave the strongest attestations to their profound sympathy with the popular, as against the Papal cause. If this movement on the part of the Italian clergy is at all as general as it is represented to be, there may be graver reasons for the removal of the existing Roman Government than appear in any of the protestations of the Head of that Government. A clerical revolt in Italy would seem to be an exceedingly unlikely event, and yet this report of the *plebiscitum* apparently points to the determination of the country priests, at least, to stand by the people, and support the popular cause of unification against the remonstrances of the reactionaries in the hierarchy and the fulminations of Rome herself.

Amusements.

ITALIAN OPERA IN BROOKLYN.—We are to have a brief season of opera while the troupe is *en route* for Yankee-land. To-night and to-morrow night Mr. MARETZEK's new company will appear at the Brooklyn Academy—to-night in "Faust," to-morrow "Elisir et Amore." Miss KELLOGG, MAZZOLENI and BELLINI sing in "Faust;" Mlle. RONCONI will make her *début* on Tuesday, and be assisted by her father.

A. H. Stephens on the Constitutional Amendment.

MILLEDGEVILLE, Ga., Sunday, Nov. 4.

Hon. A. H. STEPHENS, in a private letter to a gentleman of this city, incidentally alludes to the statement published in a Northern journal regarding himself and his brother in the matter of the Constitutional Amendment, and characterizes it as utterly without foundation. He thinks the Legislature should reject the Amendment.

Fenian Meeting in Indianapolis, Ind.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Sunday, Nov. 4.

A Fenian meeting was held here last night, at which resolutions were adopted explicitly threatening avenging movements in the event of the execution of LYNCH and MCMAHON in Canada. The City Council has passed resolutions sympathizing with the Fenians, and asking the President to interfere for their liberation.

A Fenian Threat from Norwich.

NORWICH, Conn., Sunday, Nov. 4.

At an enthusiastic meeting of the Wolf Tone Circle of this city stirring resolutions were adopted, denouncing the illegality of the conviction of LYNCH and MCMAHON, and pledging the Circle to raise 100 men to avenge their lives.

NEW-YORK POLITICS FROM A RURAL POINT OF VIEW.

John Morrissey a Representative Man—Who Compose the Voters of New-York—Effects of Universal Suffrage—The Only Remedy.

THE BEECHES, Monday, Oct. 29, 1866.

The nomination of JOHN MORRISSEY for Congress in the City of New-York is looked upon in the country with unmingled astonishment. But is there any reason for this? Is he not a representative man? Is he not representative of a large class of people, and ought not that class to be represented? I think it was Mr. BROWNING, in his late letter, indorsed by the President, who said that it was no matter how we arranged the elective franchise, all classes of people would be represented. I suppose MORRISSEY is nominated on this principle, and that it is no matter who the voters are or what they think, if the class to which he belongs is represented. Mr. BROWNING and the President ought to take out a patent for that remarkably Democratic idea—an idea which they will find much more ably set forth in a letter of EDMUND BURKE vindicating the British aristocracy.

But let that go, and let us look a little at the aspects of a New-York election. The first thing which strikes a bystander is that the great mass of Democratic voters seem to be moved by machinery. Nominally they are men, supposed to put in ballots by a will of their own; but never was a greater mistake. There are not more than a dozen minds in the whole Democratic Party of the City of New-York. It is only necessary for them to meet in a private caucus, and arrange with the Woods and Morrisseys—the heads of clubs and gangs—and the whole is done. The vast mass of merchants, mechanics and professional men are neutralized at once. They are supposed to have a great deal of intellectual vigor in the management of business, and many of them are, no doubt, under the delusion that they are voting their own wills when they are putting in ballots; but it is a delusion, and a monstrous one. Mind will govern matter, it is true; but when mind is divided, it loses its natural power and demoralizes its own will. Seeing this, a few sharp-sighted demagogues seize the opportunity and govern mind by the mere force of brute numbers. Why does not mind use its natural power and put forth its God-given right to govern? If it cannot perceive anything else, why does it not protect its own interests? Why does it not see that putting the representatives of the gambling, horse-jockeying, public-plundering class in the Government is to diminish the value of property, render life unsafe, and finally to drive all decent people from the City of New-York. An acquaintance of mine, a shrewd man, bought some railroad stock, by an order on his broker. When he got the stock he remarked that the paper and signatures were very fresh, and by comparing some little circumstances he saw that the Company was depreciating its own stock by an over-issue. He kept his bargain but said to his broker, "Sell that stock immediately for whatever it will bring." Now the Democratic Party of the City of New-York have been over-issuing their stock and depreciating its value, till the City of New-York, with all its show and splendor, is not relatively as wealthy as the City of Boston. The people are hardly conscious of the destructive effects of the vile political influences they have been under. Let them elect JOHN T. HOFFMAN as Governor, and JOHN MORRISSEY to Congress, and you will see before long that its effects will be felt in business as well as in politics. What was Paris when governed by the Dantons and Marats?—and what is to save New-York from the blood and plunder-reeking mobs of Paris, if neither mind, nor morals, nor religion guide its public administration? You say that in this Republican America this is an unnecessary alarm. No such things can happen here. Why not? Has human nature changed? Was not Paris quiet till its streets flamed with revolution? Did Vesuvius give notice to the sleeping people that its raging lava would soon bury them in ruin? It is the part of wisdom to see and avoid these things before they happen. It is of no importance to the nation or to the Republican Party how you vote in New-York, but it is of vast consequence to you. There is no redemption for you if you remain under the despotism of the corrupt Democratic Party. For more than twenty years it has been a mere machine, managed by the vilest, the most corrupt and most unprincipled men in society. There is no element of evil which it does not embrace. In the City of New-York the Democratic Party was originally organized by AARON BURR, by whose means JEFFERSON was elected. BURR was a representative man of the party. Take him, as by rote, and run down the political gamut to the days of JOHN VAN BUREN and FERNANDO WOOD; you will thus get a correct idea of the moral and intellectual scheme of the Democratic Party.

Now, how have such men governed the great City of New-York?—confessedly the worst governed city in Europe or America. Why, they have governed it by two classes of people—naturalized Irish and criminals. They have combined with these—together numbering nearly if not quite a majority of all the voters—and, with the residue of the people divided, done what they pleased. I think the people who live on Murray Hill and are building homes around Central Park, don't know exactly how the population of New-York is made up. Some years since, when engaged in a City election, I had reason to know what the influence of gamblers was. The majority at that election—a small one—was made for one party by making it the interest of gamblers. At least, it was so said by those who knew. Now how many, not only of gamblers, but of the great class of criminals, do you think there are in New-York? They number thousands, if not tens of thousands. How large do you think the Roman Catholic Irish vote is? And how many do you think will vote any other ticket but the Democratic? And how many of them really understand what they are voting about? I do not complain, nor say aught against that class, except this, that they are so very ignorant as by necessity to become the mere tools of demagogues. Since our country has thought proper to create this class of citizens by law, we enjoy the fruits of it. In the city of New-York the Irish Catholics are more numerous in proportion than in any part of the United States; and they are generally inferior to those who have settled in Boston and some other cities. In the State of New-York there is half a million of Irish, and in the city of New-York about two hundred and fifty thousand. About thirty-five thousand of these are, or may be, voters, and nine-tenths of them very ignorant. Put fifteen thousand more down for the class of the criminal and vicious, and you have fifty thousand voters, whom you can control by no mean argument or moral principle. This is nearly or quite half the vote New-York usually gives, and these people will vote whether your intelligent men do or not. There is a fine sample of universal suffrage for you! A glorious picture of American Democracy! These facts are well known to the gentlemen who conduct affairs in Tammany and Mozart Halls; and while your estimable and intelligent merchants are counting their gains and calculating the price of stocks, these other persons are taking their measure, ascertaining how much more they can be plundered by municipal corporations and State Legislatures, elected by this compact body of ignorant and vicious voters. Why should they not elect JOHN MORRISSEY? If you elect two like him it will be no more than a proper proportion for his class. You had a Citizens' Association in New-York attempting to do some good and produce some change. It was a good intention, but a failure in practice. Now, I can tell you how New-York can be revolutionized and put in safety. Let the whole intelligent mind of New-York, especially its merchants, drop party and unite in *common defence*. Let them use their mind and their wealth for a common object, and this whole plundering class, demagogues and all, will sink before it. This whole corrupt, ignorant body of voters are dependent on the merchants, and the moment the merchants *unite* they can force their measures; but till they *do* unite they never will accomplish the difficult measure of reform. And what then? In a short time the City, if not destroyed, will be able to bear it no longer, and the strong arm of the National Government will be brought in to govern you with the bayonet. That is the end to which you are fast tending.

A VETERAN OBSERVER.

WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Nov. 4.

THE BALTIMORE TROUBLES.

The President, Gen. GRANT, Gov. SWANN, Secretary STANTON and Attorney-General STANBERY had, it is said, a conference to-day on the subject of affairs in Baltimore.

TROOPS REPORTED READY FOR BALTIMORE.

It is generally believed that the troops in Washington are now under marching orders to proceed to Baltimore in case their presence there shall be deemed necessary to preserve the peace.

SURVEYOR OF BALTIMORE.

WM. WALES, editor of the Baltimore *Commercial*, has been appointed Surveyor of the port of Baltimore, *vice* FULTON, removed.

CONOVER IN JAIL.

SANFORD CONOVER, the alleged chief manufacturer of the testimony given before the House Judiciary Committee, relative to the complicity of JEFFERSON DAVIS with the assassination of President LINCOLN, is now lodged in the District Jail here. He will probably be indicted for perjury at the next sitting of the Grand Jury, and on that indictment will be tried in the Criminal Court.

COL. SWEENY.

Brevet Col. SWEENY is here, and has made direct application to be reinstated in his former position as Major in the army, from which he was dismissed in consequence of his connection with the Fenian movements, but with which he now has no affiliation. There seems to be no doubt, from what has recently transpired, that the President will reinstate him.

THE EXTRA COMPENSATION TO TREASURY CLERKS.

The division of the extra compensation in the Treasury Department, just made, has created another growl of dissatisfaction, principally from the lower grades of clerks. It has been repeatedly stated that none of the first and second class clerks have received a cent of the extra pay. This certainly is not entirely true. In one division of the Third Auditor's office, of twenty clerks who received the compensation fifteen were of the second class. In the office of the United States Treasurer the compensation has been distributed among all the clerks.

ARRIVALS.

Among the arrivals in the city to-day are Collector Smythe, J. C. Griswold and S. D. Bradford, of New-York; Thomas W. Sweeny, Ex-Brigadier-General of Volunteers; Col. Bullitt, Ex-United States Marshal for the District of Louisiana; Hon. Thomas A. Scott, of Philadelphia, and Count Thun and Baron Maloste, Austrian officers from Mexico.

POSTMASTERS.

The commission of Dr. JOHN J. CRAVEN, author of *The Prison Life of Jefferson Davis*, as Postmaster of Newark, N. J., was issued yesterday. JAMES P. CANTWELL has been appointed Postmaster at Elkton, Md.

APPOINTMENTS.

SAMUEL A. WIGGIN, of Massachusetts; CULVER C. SNIFFEN and CASPER H. CONRAD, of New-York, have been appointed Fourth-class Clerks to the President, under act of Congress approved July 23, 1866. WM. H. FRY, of Pennsylvania, has been appointed Clerk of Pardons under the same act.

ROLL OF HONOR.

Quartermaster-General MEIGS has issued another pamphlet containing the roll of honor or names of victims of the rebellion buried in the national cemeteries in Maine, Minnesota, Maryland, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Arkansas, Mississippi, Florida, Louisiana and Colorado. The pamphlet contains about 8,000 names of deceased soldiers from the larger number of all the States.

DIPLOMATIC CORRESPONDENCE.

Publication of the Third Volume—Two Years' Correspondence with Foreign Powers—An Exhibit of the Multifarious Duties of Secretary Seward.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Nov. 4.

The third volume of the Diplomatic Correspondence has at last been printed. The documents form a part of those which were communicated last December to both Houses of Congress. Some of the most important of their contents have long ago been published.

The former volumes relate, for the most part, to affairs with England and France, while the third volume contains correspondence with all the other foreign powers, dating more than two years back, and continuing till near the close of the last year.

Many of the documents are interesting, though not important at this late period, considering the long time of their getting through the Government press. Hundreds of pages, as in the case with England and France, are covered with letters, correspondence and proceedings of public meetings relative to the murder of President LINCOLN and the attempted assassination of Secretary SEWARD, showing a widespread sympathy on the part of all classes of subjects, as well as high official personages, in all climes and countries. Various topics are elsewhere discussed, including questions connected with the rebellion and its suppression, neutral rights, Mexico, and the condition of Europe—in fact, covering the entire surface of public affairs throughout the world. The industry of the Secretary of State is seen in the many dispatches on so great a variety of matters of importance.

In a letter from Secretary SEWARD to Minister WRIGHT at the Court of Prussia, dated last December, the former gives the President's views in regard to the proceedings in Prussia, by which natives of Prussia who have voluntarily exchanged allegiance from that Government for the rights and privileges of citizens of the United States, and have been duly naturalized as such, are nevertheless arrested and held liable to perform military service on occasions of their transient visits to their native country. "The United States," he says, "have accepted and established a Government upon the principle of the rights of men who have committed no crime to choose the state in which they will live, and to incorporate themselves as members of that state, and to enjoy henceforth its privileges and benefits, among which is included protection. This principle is recommended by sentiments of humanity and abstract justice. It is a principle which we cannot waive. It is not believed that the military service which can be procured by any foreign state in denial of this principle can be important or useful to that state. The President desires that you will present the subject to the serious consideration of Count BISMARCK," &c.

It appears from a letter written by Minister SANFORD to Secretary SEWARD, dated Brussels, March 13, 1865, that the Royal decrees of October and November, 1864, and February, 1865, authorized officers and soldiers "to serve temporarily in the armies of His Majesty the Emperor of Mexico," and continued to them their Belgian nationality. Eight hundred and seventy-five authorizations were given to officers and soldiers to enlist, and it would seem from other statements that the entire number recruited in the Belgo-Mexican Legion was from 1,200 to 15,000.

Minister MOTLEY, in a letter to Secretary SEWARD, dated Vienna, June 5, 1865, says: "As I have often had occasion to observe, the Imperial Government of Austria has ever held itself aloof from the whole Mexican enterprise, and disavows responsibility for its results."

Minister KING, in a letter dated Rome, May, 1865, says:

"The course which MAXIMILIAN has pursued toward the Church since he ascended the throne of the Montezumas has cost him a large share of the popularity which he enjoyed at Rome a year ago, and there are not a few of the Catholic dignitaries who express the hope that the Austrian Archduke may speedily find it advisable to return to Europe."

Minister MORRIS, in a dispatch dated Constantinople, May, 1865, says the object of Gen. MARQUEZ, the Special Envoy of the so-called Emperor MAXIMILIAN, is limited to the purpose designated in my last dispatch. The Grand Vizier declares to be without foundation the report that the Porte will give him its sanction of the incorporation of the Egyptian blacks into the Imperial army, and of a further contingent of black troops from Egypt.

In May, 1865, Minister ROMERO officially contradicts the statement that JUAREZ had twice offered the State of Sonora to President LINCOLN for 75,000,000 francs.

JOHN HILL, the Republican candidate for Congress in the New-Jersey Fourth District, made a tour last week through Morris, Passaic and Sussex Counties, speaking both day and night, upon the arrival of the party at the various places, and especially at the mines, the whistle was blown as a signal for the men to collect. They thereupon gathered with their lanterns, just as they had been at work among the iron ore, and after the band, which accompanied Mr. HILL's party, had played one or two patriotic airs, Mr. HILL spoke from the wagon. The speeches of Mr. HILL were principally confined to the tariff, and were necessarily brief.

POLITICAL AFFAIRS.

The Proposed Revision of the Michigan State Constitution.

Hon. GEORGE V. N. LOTHROP, a prominent Democrat, of Detroit, Mich., has written a letter earnestly recommending a revision of the State Constitution. He states that he does not fear that the Democrats, being a minority, will suffer from a revision, as Democrats and Republicans do not much differ in their notions of a proper Constitution. He says:

"There has come down from our fathers a recognized organism of a republican state, with its distribution of powers and functions into separate departments. We agree on the great principles and guarantees of liberty and personal rights. Where we do differ, and where we shall differ, is on lower ground—on matters proper for legislation. As to these matters, subject only to the restraints and protection of proper constitutional provisions, the field must be left open, to be freely impressed with the spirit of the dominant party. It is true that in legislation the dominant party will always do things distateful to the minority. Things wrong and unwise will often be done. We specially feel the point of this on our side at this time. Still we cannot afford to narrow this freedom of legislation. The sober sense and reflection of the people is the only remedy."

As regards the question of negro suffrage, which has already been once rejected by the popular vote, he anticipates that this will be submitted to the people for a separate and distinct vote. And as relates to the Constitution as a whole, he says: "The essential vice of our present Constitution is that it goes beyond the great fundamental forms, principles and guarantees proper to constitute a free republican state, and occupies the ground of legislation with a multitude of details. It is a bundle of positive and irrepealable laws! It seems to have been framed upon the theory that this young community had reached its ultimate condition, and only needed to be frozen into form. It has proved a prison for our negroes and our growth. * * * The universal sentiment that our present Constitution is unfit, seems to me to be decisive on this question. I am sure I do not overstate the force of this sentiment. Those who have the most to do with the Constitution are the most decided in their opinion. I, of course, do not undertake to know the opinions of all individuals; but so far as I do know, our Judges and lawyers are all of one opinion. My own judgment is that the Constitution has been a perpetual nuisance. It should, I think, be abated at the earliest day practicable. The only way to do it is by a revision. I shall certainly vote for a revision, and I hope every elector will do the same."

Union Men in the South—Letter from Gen. John Edwards.

A letter from Gen. JOHN EDWARDS, now at Fort Smith, Arkansas, addressed to Gen. E. B. BROWN, of St. Louis, has been published. Gen. EDWARDS is a native of Kentucky and inherited some slaves, but believing that the system in this country was injurious to the white race, he manumitted his slaves and removed to Iowa, where, as an active leading Republican, he contributed greatly to the building up of the Republican Party. In his letter, speaking of Arkansas, he says:

"Union men are just as safe in this State as any where else. We have our proportional part of lawlessness in comparison with other States. There are but very few instances of violence being committed on political considerations, and where there has been, the wrongs have been committed as much by the one party as the other. You and I, who fought for the Union from the beginning to the end of the fight, can now afford to be generous and magnanimous. I was amazed to witness with what promptness and cordiality the Southern people embraced the 'declaration of principles' enunciated by the Philadelphia Convention; principles which are conservative just and loyal, that neither you nor I can object to, while there is nothing in them exacting of the ex-rebels terms of humiliation and degradation. The effect of that Convention has been, to some extent, to quiet the apprehension and fears of the people. Of all things the country demands repose. We cannot have that until the Union is cemented on the basis of representation in the National Congress by all the States, for taxation and representation, under our theory of government, must go together.

I am willing to bury the past in oblivion, and unite with anybody and everybody in the future who, in good faith, desires to preserve the national integrity under the old flag of the Union. The Southern people have had enough of war; a corporal's guard could not be raised here for another war on the grounds of the past one. Nothing but a just, national and conservative spirit can unite the people of all sections of the country. If politicians would let us have that, industry and energy would be revived, the material interests of the country developed, our national debt soon liquidated, and a general feeling of kindness pervade the whole land."

Political Items.

It appears that HARVEY JEWELL was fairly nominated for Representative in the caucus of Republicans of the Sixth Ward, Boston, on Wednesday evening, instead of CHARLES L. MITCHELL, the colored man. BENJ. F. STEVENS, one of the nominees, has withdrawn his name, saying: "Harmony in the Republican Party is most earnestly desired at this time. Without it we shall jeopardize not only the Senatorial, but the Congressional nomination in the district. The rule should be to avoid discussion, and thus secure a united vote on every nomination. I earnestly request the many friends who placed my name in nomination, and who understand that it has been withdrawn for the purpose of securing harmony to aid in electing the candidates whose names will appear upon the regular ticket, viz.: HARVEY JEWELL, FRANCIS J. BAXTER and CHARLES L. MITCHELL."

It is stated that in Shelby County, Mo., last week, when an attempt was made to register the name of Col. BENJAMIN, the Radical candidate for Congress, it was challenged for alleged disloyalty, and it was charged specifically that he sanctioned the resolutions passed at a meeting indorsing CLAIB JACKSON's refusal of troops to President LINCOLN. The Chairman, Secretary, and others present at that meeting testified to the contrary in his case, but fixed the charge upon the opposing candidate.

A caucus of the Republican members of the Vermont Legislature from the Third Congressional District, was held at the State House on Wednesday evening, at which WORTHINGTON C. SMITH, the candidate, was present and made an address. The object of the caucus was to secure harmony in the Republican ranks if possible. A ballot was taken, resulting in 45 votes being thrown for Mr. SMITH to 16 for Judge ALDIS, and the nomination was made unanimous.

Gen. JOHN MCNEIL, in a note to the St. Louis *Republican*, explicitly states that when in 1861 United States troops were sent to guard the Sub-treasury and the Post-office, he asked Hon. JOHN HOGAN, "What this meant?" and received in reply, "Wait a few days, and we will put all that sort of force on the other side of the river." Mr. HOGAN, who is a candidate for Congress, now disclaims having made any such declaration.

WILLIAM A. NEWELL, Republican candidate for Congress in the New-Jersey Second District, has stated, in reply to a Committee of the Workingmen's Union, that if he should be elected, and the eight-hour question should be presented to Congress for application to persons in the employ of the Government, it will have his unhesitating and cordial support.

A man applied to be registered in Newark, N. J., last week, and presented what he called his naturalization papers, but what really proved to be a United States license as a liquor dealer. It was found that he really voted at the late charter election on the authority of that paper, and that it bore the indorsement of the Inspectors.

The Idaho *World* gives the official vote of that Territory at the August election for Delegates to Congress. The vote stands: For HOLBROOK, Democrat, 3,641; for KILPATRICK, Radical, 2,923. HOLBROOK's majority, 718.

RICHWARD BRIGHTWELL, a mulatto, has obtained a verdict for $300 damages against the trustees of Green Township, Ohio, for refusing his vote at the general election in 1865.

About 25,000 voters have been registered in Chicago—3,000 less than in 1864. 15,000 of the number, it is said, will vote the Republican ticket.

The Grand Jury of Newark, O., have found indictments against eleven persons for the encouragement of fraudulent voting at the late election.

Gen. JOHN A. LOGAN, who has been ill for some time past, has recovered, and resumed the canvass in Illinois.

A colored man has been nominated for State Representative in Charlestown, Mass., by the Republicans.

The friends of Col. GUINEY, the Workingmen's candidate for Congress in the Third Congressional District, say he will poll three thousand votes.

Hon. A. H. GARLAND, of Arkansas, is among the candidates for the United States Senate from that State.

Singular Explosion in San Francisco.

From the San Francisco Alta, Oct. 10.

In Tuesday's *Alta* was published a full account of a terrible and at the same time unaccountable explosion at South Beach, near the foot of Third-street, on board the sloop *Sycamore*, by which CHAS. R. HUNT lost his life. The explosion of an ordinary brass ship's lamp, with such force as to shatter the cabin into kindling wood, kill the bearer of the lamp, and even drive pieces of the metal deep into the deck, accompanied by a noise like the report of a cannon, was something not easily to be explained on any theory based on the supposition that the contents of the lamp were simply coal oil, or even camphene or benzine. On investigation of the circumstances, Coroner HARRIS has probably hit upon facts which will explain the whole matter. The story is a curious one. The men on board the sloop say that they went ashore at Red Rock some weeks since, and while at the Manganese mine, there located, obtained some fluid which they supposed to be oil. How they obtained it does not yet appear, but they state that some of it was placed in the coal oil can, kept on board for filling the lamps. Shortly thereafter some one took the can to oil the axle of the truck used for hauling freight on board the schooner, and on the truck being used an explosion followed. It was then ascertained to the satisfaction of the men that the supposed oil was nitro-glycerine, which had been taken to Red Rock to be used in blasting in the mine. They thereupon turned the dangerous fluid oveboard, and coming to this port again had the can filled with coal oil at a drug-store. On examination of the body of CHARLES HUNT, the Coroner discovered that the hole in the abdomen made by the entry of a piece of the lamp was of small size, and appeared as if made by a sharp instrument. This appearance deceived Dr. HASTINGS, at the United States Marine Hospital, and caused him to suspect that a murder or homicide had been committed. On opening the body it was found that the brass wick tubes of the lamp only had penetrated the abdomen. They had passed through the lower part of the stomach, ranging upward and backward, and entered the liver, where a second explosion had taken place. The tubes were torn into minute shreds by this explosion, and the fragments flying in all directions cut the lower part of the liver into pieces hardly larger than a kernel of corn. The theory suggested by these facts is that enough of the nitro-glycerine remained sticking to the sides of the can when it was refilled with coal oil to produce the explosion. This floated on the surface of the coal oil or mingled with it, and found its way into the lamp, where it in some manner, through friction in screwing down the tubes, a sudden jar, or heat from the burning wick, exploded with the terrible force and fatal result already stated. Coroner HARRIS is determined to have the mystery fully cleared up, if possible, and has accordingly submitted the contents of the can to a chemist, who will analyse it and report on its character at the inquest.

American Battlefields.

Mr. GEO. L. FRANKENSTEIN, after a tour of over two years' duration, has come to New-York with a portfolio filled with materials for a work of national and historical interest; namely, sketches, or paintings, in oil, of all the prominent battlefields comprised in the "line of war" between Gettysburgh and Bull Run, northeast, and Atlanta, Knoxville and Vicksburgh in the southwest. They were painted on the spot; and, as it is designed to publish them of an appropriate size, in book form, with marginal notes, and letter-press description of the battles accompanying, the work must prove very attractive as well as valuable. This is, we believe, the first time landscape views, embracing in completeness the scenes of action, extending throughout a whole war, were ever painted so as to comprise in themselves, as it were, a scenic history. To carry out his idea, Mr. FRANKENSTEIN traveled over 30,000 miles, by all sorts of conveyances, and walking frequently 10 to 30 miles alone, through woods and wilderness. His energy and perseverance deserve success. We look for the publication with much interest.

Alleged Literary Piracy.

Messrs. DUN, WIMAN & Co., who annually issue the *Canada Book*, are seeking to obtain an injunction against J. M. BRADSTREET & SON, a rival establishment, charging them with purloining and republishing the most important portions of that work. They claim that there is an actual similarity between the two books, extending even to errors, of which there are over one hundred. They also state that they laid some traps in their edition, in order to detect offenders, one being the name of a town which has no existence. It is called "Apricot, Ontario County, C. W.," and contains three fictitious names, trades and markings. The place is purely imaginative, and was never heard of before it appeared in DUN, WYMAN & Co.'s book in September; yet Messrs. BRADSTREET's book, published the following January, contained the same place, the same names and the same ratings. The case is to come before the Canadian Courts during the present month.

STABBED IN AN OYSTER-SALOON.—On Sunday morning about 1 o'clock four men entered the oyster-saloon kept by MICHAEL MYERS, at No. 443 First-avenue, where they called for some refreshments. The proprietor refused to furnish any, as the hour was late and his business had been closed for the night. The parties then commenced, it is said, a complete demolition of everything about the premises; windows and door-glasses were knocked out, and a general fight ensued, in which a man named WALTER WESTCOTT, who happened to be in the saloon at the time, engaged for the defence of Mr. MYERS, when one of the party drew a knife and stabbed him (WESTCOTT) severely in the abdomen, so that the entrails of the wounded man protruded from the cut. He was immediately conveyed to Bellevue Hospital, where he was promptly afforded the best medical aid available. The parties engaged in the cowardly assault have not yet been arrested, but it will doubtless be impossible for them to escape the vigilance of Capt. CAMERON, of the Eighteenth Precinct, and his watchful men, who are on the alert for them.

THE SUFFOCATION CASE—INQUEST BY CORONER GAMBLE.—An inquest was held yesterday afternoon by Coroner GAMBLE upon the body of GEORGE SMITH, the young man who was suffocated in a room at the Putnam County House, corner of Twenty-fourth-street and Fourth-avenue, on Saturday morning, full particulars of which appeared in yesterday's TIMES. Two witnesses were examined, whose statements fully corroborate our account. The Jury, after brief deliberation, rendered a verdict of "accidental death by suffocation." The brothers of the deceased, EPHRAIM and DANIEL, are improving very rapidly, and are now considered quite out of danger.

An Extraordinary Improvement in Artificial Teeth.

From Watson's Weekly Art Journal.

Dr. M. LEVETT has always ranked among our first dentists, and dentistry owes much to his scientific researches and inventions, but his new invention of Suction Cellular Plate, in combination with a reticulated gold web and rubber base, for artificial teeth, comes nearer to perfection than any we have seen. It is so light as hardly to be a weight in the hand, and at the same time is extremely elastic and strong. By a series of air cells it is held immovable in the mouth, and is so small and compact that it does not interfere with speech or taste. It is in short the lightest, the most cleanly, and the firmest denture that was ever put in the mouth, and consequently we commend it over all others.

No. 26 East 20th-st., Fifth house from Broadway.

[*Advertisement.*]

Voters Beware! Look to Your Tickets!

Voters, to-morrow you will be called on to vote on one of the most important subjects ever submitted to you. See that "SWIETENIA" is on your ticket. Don't be inveigled into voting for any other dentifrice. It is the only good dentifrice before the public.—*Advertisement.*

China and Glass Ware.

HAVING ENLARGED OUR STORE BY EXTENDING IT THROUGH TO MERCER-ST., we now invite attention to the best stock of CHINA, GLASS AND PLATED GOODS IN THE CITY, at the lowest possible price. DINING SET, VASES, &c., FROM AUCTION. DAVIS COLLAMORE & CO., No. 479 Broadway, Four doors below Broome-st.

A Sure Pile Cure.

Dr. GILBERT'S PILE INSTRUMENT positively cures the worst cases of piles. Sent by mail on receipt of $4. Circulars free. Sold by druggists. Agents wanted everywhere. Address J. B. ROSMAINE, Manager, No. 575 Broadway, New-York.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.

The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Not a description of Fashionable Fur, not a new style of Fur Cape, Collar, Cloak, Mantilla, Muff, Hood, Cuffs or Gloves, that will not be found at GENIN'S, No. 513 Broadway.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, bandages, silks, elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

Wigs, Toupees and Ornamental Hair, first quality; Hair Dye and Hair Dyeing, all colors, at BATCHELOR'S, No. 16 Bond-st.

At Gimbrede's, No. 588 Broadway, on exhibition this week, bronze articles, retailed at wholesale prices. All our fancy articles at equally low rates.

New Seven-Octave Pianos, Melodeons and Cabinet Organs to let, and rent applied if purchased. Monthly payments received for same at WATERS', No. 481 Broadway.

Boys, Youths' and Children's Clothing, largest assortment and finest goods in this country. BROKAW BROS., 34 4th-av., and 62 Lafayette-place.

Finest Overcoats and Business Suits ever seen in this country, BROKAW BROS., No. 34 4th-av. and No. 62 Lafayette-place.

Mott's Chemical Pomade Restores Gray hair, and is decidedly the best hairdressing used. Sold by RUSHTON, No. 10 Astor House, and by all druggists.

At Everdell's, 302 Broadway, Wedding cards and envelopes, the most elegant styles in the City.

Willcox & Gibbs Sewing Machine. "Its seam is less liable to rip than the Lock-Stitch." [*Judge's Report," at the "Grand Trial.*"] 508 Broadway.

Elliptic S. M. Co.'s Lock-Stitch Sewing Machines, No. 543 Broadway. Highest premium (gold medal) of Maryland Institute Oct. 31, 1866; also at New-York and Pennsylvania State Fairs, 1866.

Weed's Improved Sewing-Machines, 506 Broadway. The best family Machine, using a straight needle and shuttle; also large manufacturing Machines.

The Singer Sewing-machine, with improvements and attachments for every specialty, including BUTTON-HOLE MACHINES No. 458 Broadway.

The Howe Sewing-machines—Lockstitch—for Families and Manufacturers—are world-renowned. The HOWE MACHINE CO., 699 Broadway, New-York.

Grover & Baker's Highest Premium Elastic Stitch Sewing Machines for family use, No. 495 Broadway.

Improved Lock-Stitch Machines for Tailors and Manufacturers. GROVER & BAKER SEWING-MACHINE COMPANY. No. 495 Broadway.

Wheeler & Wilson's Lock-Stitch Sewing Machine and Buttonhole Machine, 625 Broadway.

Colgate's Honey Soap.

This celebrated **Toilet Soap**, in such universal demand, is made from the **choicest materials**, is **mild** and **emollient** in its nature, **fragrantly scented**, and extremely beneficial in its action upon the skin. For sale by all druggists and fancy-goods dealers.

Florence

REVERSIBLE FEED LOCK-STITCH SEWING MACHINES. Best family machine in the world. FLORENCE S. M. CO., No. 505 Broadway.

Christadoro's Hair Dye is universally acknowledged as the best extant. Factory 6 Astor House.

MARRIED.

GRAVES—HUBBARD.—In Hatfield, Mass., Friday, Nov. 2, by Rev. John M. Green, THADDEUS GRAVES, of New-York, to Miss MARY A. HUBBARD, of Hatfield, Mass.

MYERS—LEE.—On Wednesday, Oct. 31, by Rev. J. R. Kendrick, JOSEPH M. MYERS, of Memphis, Tenn., to ANNIE MOLLAN, daughter of James Lee, Esq., of this City.

MOLLER—FURMAN.—At Maspeth, L. I., on Thursday, Nov. 1, by Rev. S. H. Meeker, CHARLES G. MOLLER, of New-York, to LIZZIE E., daughter of Wm. H. Furman, Esq.

MCDOUGAL—MORRELL.—On Thursday, Nov. 1, by Rev James Eells, D. D., JOSEPH MCDOUGAL to Miss SUSAN A. MORRELL, all of Brooklyn.

PORTER—GIFFORD.—At New-Bedford, Mass., Wednesday, Oct. 17, by Rev. James Mulchahey, GEORGE G. PORTER, of New-York, to MARY T., youngest daughter of the late Wm. Gifford, of the former place.

DIED.

AMERMAN.—At Armonck, Westchester County, N. Y., CALEB, son of Albert Amerman, aged 4 years and 25 days.

Funeral this day, (Monday,) at St. Stephen's Church, Armonck, at 1 o'clock.

BOYD.—At Clifton, Staten Island, on Saturday, Nov. 3, at the residence of her son, Mr. Hugh C. Boyd, Mrs. JANE BOYD, aged 69 years.

The funeral will take place at St. John's Church, Clifton, on Tuesday, the 6th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M. Carriages will be in waiting at Vanderbilt Landing on the arrival of the 2 o'clock boat from New-York.

BURTISS.—Suddenly, on Saturday, Nov. 3, of disease of the heart, JANE, wife of James A. Burtiss, in the 68th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral on Tuesday, the 6th inst., at 12 M., from Calvary Church, corner of 4th-av. and 21st-st.

EMBERRY.—At Detroit, on Wednesday, Oct. 31, THEODORE ROMEYN, infant son of Daniel and Sophia R. Emberry.

FRANCIS.—Suddenly, on Friday, Nov. 2, WILLIAM A. FRANCIS, in the 56th year of his age.

Funeral services will take place on Monday, the 5th inst., at 10 A. M. at Calvary Baptist Church, between 5th and 6th avs., on West 23d-st.

HAIGHT.—In this City, on Friday, Nov. 2, LIZZIE M., only daughter of Wm. D. and Elizabeth Haight.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral from the residence of her parents, No. 194 Christie-st., on Monday morning at 10½ o'clock. Her remains will be taken to Norwalk, Conn., for interment.

HIBBARD.—In New-York, on Friday, Nov. 2, T. R. HIBBARD, M. D., in the 61st year of his age.

His relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from his late residence, Yonkers, Westchester County, N. Y., on Monday, Nov. 5, at 2 o'clock P. M. The train leaves 30th-st. depot at 10 o'clock A. M.

PARKIN.—On Friday morning, Nov. 2, Dr. JOHN S. W. PARKIN, in the 75th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral at Calvary Church, corner of 4th-av. and 21st-st., on Monday morning, Nov. 5, at 10 o'clock, without further notice.

QUILLIARD.—At Rondout, N. Y., on Friday, Nov. 2, CHARLES VERPLANCK QUILLIARD, in the 37th year of his age.

RUSSELL.—In this City, on Friday, Nov. 2, WILLIE THOMAS, only son of Thomas and Isabel Russell, and grandson of John Morrison, aged 6 years and 2 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from the residence of his parents, No. 144 West 15th-st., on Monday, 5th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

RYER.—On Saturday morning, Nov. 3, RANDOLPH RYER, aged 45 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Monday at 2 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 142 West 22d-st.

SECOR.—On Saturday, Nov. 3, FRANCIS, son of Charles A. and Lydia Secor, aged 28 years.

His relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral on Monday, the 5th inst., at 3 P. M., from No. 418 5th-av. His remains will be interred in the Marble Cemetery in 2d-st.

TALCOTT.—On Friday evening, Nov. 2, ELIZABETH, widow of Noah Talcott, in her 80th year.

Her friends and relatives and those of her sons, Wm. W., Fredk. L. and David W. Talcott, are invited to attend her funeral without further notice, from St. Clement's Church, Amity-st., on Monday, the 5th inst., at 3½ P. M.

THOMPSON.—In Flushing, L. I., on Saturday, Nov. 3, ANNIE M., wife of E. F. Thompson, and daughter of James Quarterman, Esq.

Friends of the family are hereby invited to attend her funeral at the Reformed Dutch Church, Flushing, on Tuesday, Nov. 6, at 1 P. M.

UNDERHILL.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, Nov. 3, CATHERINE, widow of the late Thomas S. Underhill.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral at St. Matthew's Church, corner Troop and De Kalb avs., on Wednesday, 7th inst., at 12½ o'clock, without further notice.

WRIGHT.—On Saturday, Nov. 3, GREENWOOD WRIGHT, son of Wm. W. and Eliza J. Wright, aged 20 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Tuesday, the 6th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M., from the house of his parents, No. 146 West 21st-st.

WINSLOW.—On Tuesday, Oct. 9, suddenly, at No. 27 Green Park, Bath, England, HANNAH ANN, wife of Rev. Octavius Winslow, D. D., of Bath, England, and only daughter of Zebedee King, of New-York, U. S.

OFFICIAL.—(No. 182.)

CORONER'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Nov. 4, 1866.

The body of an unknown man was found at the foot of Spring-st., aged about thirty years, slim built, black hair and whiskers, full face, dressed as follows: no hat, black coat, velvet vest, black pants, good boots, white socks or stockings. Found on the person the following articles: one pledge and a check for fifteen hundred dollars, drawn by Martin Austin to the order of James Ogden, on the First National Bank of the City of New-York; check No. 127. Body sent to the Morgue for identification. Supposed to be the body of John Allen. Body in the water but a few hours.

For further particulars, apply at the Coroner's Office, No. 4 Centre-street.

ROBERT GAMBLE, Coroner.

MISCELLANEOUS.

LET THE TRUTH BE TOLD.

BRANDRETH'S PILLS

are every day curing thousands whose cases have been pronounced hopeless. Give them an opportunity to contest disease in the commencement; then the long sickness will be prevented.

Persons going to the Isthmus should take a supply: they are the only infallible remedy for the Chagres Fever. In Erysipelas, Rheumatism, Fevers, General Debility, and in all affections of the stomach and bowels, there is no REMEDY EQUAL TO BRANDRETH'S PILLS. And even in Consumption they have performed wonders.

THE FOLLOWING TESTIMONIALS ARE OFFERED

BROOKLYN, Oct. 5, 1866.

To Dr. BRANDRETH:—

It gives me pleasure to state the good I have experienced from your Pills. Since I commenced their use I have felt in all respects like a new man, and the rheumatism I took them to relieve has entirely disappeared. At first I was prejudiced against them, because their operation was attended with severe griping; but, on a further experience, I am convinced such pains were only caused by the medicine struggling with and removing certain obstructions in the bowels. I commenced with taking five pills every night on going to bed, and by an increase of one pill every evening ran the quantity up to twelve pills, which number I continued to take for ten days, and then gradually reduced to five pills at a dose. With the exception of the first three doses I have experienced no pain or griping; but the operation was both easy and pleasant. I took the pills for twenty-four days, and noticed that I passed a great quantity of black, bilious looking, offensive matter, which I am glad to have got clear of. The Brandreth's Pills take right hold of all that is deleterious in the bowels, and, as I said before, I now feel like a new man, and deem it my duty to express my gratitude to you. Sincerely your friend,

FRANKLIN L. HAWLEY, No. 238 Classon-av.

CURE OF CONSUMPTION.

Isac W. Briggs, of No. 145 Suffolk-street, New-York, says he has used Brandreth's Pills for thirty years, having commenced to use them in February, 1830, for a consumption of the lungs, so called by the doctors who attended him. He took Brandreth's Pills every day for thirteen months, and in March, 1831, became a perfectly sound, healthy man. Mr. Briggs will be pleased to answer any questions on this subject.

JULY, 1866.

DIZZINESS AND PAIN OF THE HEAD.

These troubles are just now to some extent prevailing.

To cure, you must take from three to eight of BRANDRETH'S PILLS daily, according to effect. The diet should be well-made oatmeal gruel; usual diet may be allowed, but the cure will not be so soon. I have just received great benefit from these pills; in fact, they have cured me of continued pain of the head, and I take this method to show my sense of the merits of BRANDRETH'S PILLS.

I am acquainted with a great many persons whom these pills have cured of pains in the limbs, of the head, of rheumatism, of sore throat, of bilious and liver affections and of costiveness.

OCT. 18, 1866. EDWARD VAN RANST, No. 273 Canal-st., New-York.

While Brandreth's Pills carry out a universal principle of nature, they are the best anti-bilious and aperient pills known. These pills, if taken so as to purge freely, will surely cure any curable disease. There is no form or kind of sickness that it does not exert a curative influence upon. Thus, by their power in resisting putrification, they cure measles, small-pox, worms, and all contagious fevers. There is not a medicine in the world so able to purify the mass of blood.

Brandreth House, New-York, principal office.

Directions in the principal spoken languages.

Observe, in United States, B. Brandreth in White Letters in Government Stamp on each box.

Attention to this will insure the Genuine Pills.

Price 25 cents, with full directions. Sold by all druggists.

MAKE YOUR OWN SOAP WITH SAPONIFIER.

Only 2 cents the pound of excellent soap if you save and use your waste grease. Only 6 or 7 cents the pound of the very best of soap if you buy the grease. Be particular in asking for Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Company's Saponifier. Directions are attached to every package. All that is required is an iron kettle holding one or two gallons. For sale at every grocery-store.

BLANKETS.—A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT, from the most common to the very finest, in both American and English, exceedingly cheap. See advertisement headed "Blankets and Comfortables." WM. GARDNER, No. 244 Canal-st. Note the Number, 244.

CONFIDENTIAL INFORMATION FOR the married. Sent, postage paid, in sealed envelope, on receipt of ten cents. Address Dr. E. B. FOOTE, No. 1,130 Broadway, New-York.

COMFORT AND CURE FOR THE RUPtured. Sent, postage paid, on receipt of ten cents. Address Dr. E. B. FOOTE, 1,130 Broadway, New-York.

OLD EYES MADE NEW WITHOUT spectacles, doctor or medicine. Sent, postage paid, on receipt of ten cents. Address Dr. E. B. FOOTE, No. 1,130 Broadway, New-York.

THE WORLD-RENOWNED WINSLOW'S GREEN CORN, a necessity for every family. For sale by all respectable grocers throughout the country.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SCHENCK'S PULMONIC SYRUP.
SCHENCK'S SEAWEED TONIC.
SCHENCK'S MANDRAKE PILLS.

These three medicines will cure PULMONARY CONSUMPTION frequently in its last stages.

The Pills start the bile and clear the stomach of the mucus: the Seaweed Tonic dissolves the food and creates a good appetite; the Pulmonic Syrup penetrates through the blood vessels, creates a new circulation, and causes expectoration.

Dr. SCHENCK will be at his Rooms, No. 32 Bond-st., every TUESDAY from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M. All advice free of charge; but for a thorough examination with his respirometer, $5. Price of PULMONIC SYRUP and SEAWEED TONIC each $1 50 per bottle, or $7 50 the half dozen. MANDRAKE PILLS, 25 cents a box. Sold by Druggists and dealers everywhere. A full supply can always be obtained at his Rooms, No. 32 Bond-st., New-York.

ESTABLISHED 1797.
MEEKS'
RICH AND PLAIN
FURNITURE.

The largest assortment of FURNITURE in the City, of the most fashionable styles, at POPULAR PRICES!

WAREROOMS, NO. 686 BROADWAY, BETWEEN 4TH AND GREAT JONES STS.

FORD, TUPPER & BEHAN,
WATCHES, JEWELRY
AND
STERLING SILVERWARE,
NO. 609 BROADWAY,
Corner Houston-st.

A CARD.

A young clergyman and wife, of liberal views and social dispositions, engaged in charitable efforts, would like to spend a year or two with a family centrally located, who can spare a room or two, with board or without, on moderate terms. Address CLERGYMAN, Station D.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

NEW MUSICAL PAPER.

THE NEW-YORK MUSICAL GAZETTE will be published monthly, at one dollar per annum, by MASON BROTHERS, New-York. Each number will contain twelve large quarto pages, four of which will be new popular music. The facilities of the publishers of the GAZETTE will enable them to enlist the best musical talent in the country in the preparation of its pages, and they pledge themselves to make it in all respects a first-class popular musical journal. EXTRAORDINARY INDUCEMENTS. Desiring a wide circulation, the publishers offer commissions to all who will obtain subscribers equal to TWO-THIRDS THE AMOUNT OF SUBSCRIPTION, payable in the MASON & HAMLIN CABINET ORGANS, or any of the publications of MASON BROTHERS. The first number is now ready, and a specimen copy will be sent, post-paid, to any address on receipt of ten cents.

MASON BROTHERS, Publishers, No. 596 Broadway, New-York.

MARION HARLAND'S NEW NOVEL.

SUNNYBANK.

By MARION HARLAND, author of "Alone," "Hidden Path," "Moss Side," "Nemesis," "Miriam," "Husks," "Husbands and Homes," &c., &c.

1 vol., 12mo, cloth. Price $1 75.

WILL POSITIVELY BE PUBLISHED SATURDAY, NOV. 10, 1866.

THIS WILL BE THE NOVEL OF THE SEASON.

It is a continuation of that immensely popular story, "Alone," of which nearly 100,000 copies have been sold. Those who wish to be supplied from the first editions must send in their orders at once.

SHELDON & CO., Nos. 498 and 500 Broadway, New-York.

BEGINNING FRENCH.

EXERCISES IN PRONOUNCING, SPELLING AND TRANSLATING.

Experience pronounces this THE BEST MANUAL FOR CHILDREN EVER PUBLISHED,

it being arranged from the 134th edition of Ahn's "French Course," and the 16th Paris edition of Beleze's "Syllabaire." 16mo. 50 cents.

Specimen copies sent to teachers, postpaid, on receipt of 25 cents.

Published by LEYPOLDT & HOLT, No. 451 Broome-st., New-York.

POLITICAL.

UNION REPUBLICAN NOMINATION.
FOR CONGRESS,
THIRD CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT,
(Comprising the 1st, IId, IIId, IVth, Vth, VIIth, XIth XIIth, XVth, XIXth, and XXth Wards,)
SIMEON B. CHITTENDEN.

REGULAR UNION REPUBLICAN NOMINATION.
FOR SUPERVISOR,
JOSEPH B. TAYLOR.

UNION CANDIDATE
FOR MEMBER OF ASSEMBLY,
FIFTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT,
JOHN J. SHAW.

DEMOCRATIC UNION NOMINATION.
FOR SUPERVISOR,
GERSON N. HERRMAN.

MOZART, TAMMANY AND CONSERVATIVE
REPUBLICAN NOMINEE
FOR MEMBER OF ASSEMBLY,
SEVENTH DISTRICT,
FRANK A. RANSOM.

UNION REPUBLICAN NOMINATION.
FOR MEMBER OF ASSEMBLY,
XIth DISTRICT,
JOHN V. GRIDLEY.

UNION REPUBLICAN CANDIDATE,
Eighth District, (18th, 20th and 21st Wards,)
FOR CONGRESS,
COL. LE GRAND B. CANNON.

THIRTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.
UNION REPUBLICAN NOMINATION FOR
MEMBER OF ASSEMBLY,
BENJAMIN C. WANDELL.

DEMOCRATIC UNION COUNTY TICKET
For Register—CHARLES G. HALPINE.
For Recorder—JOHN SEDGWICK.
For Surrogate—JAMES M. SMITH.
For Supervisor—PATRICK J. McALEAR.
For Coroner—WM. SCHIRMER.
MICHAEL CONNOLLY, Chair'n County Conve'n.
JOHN SIGERSON, P. H. MCDONOUGH, EDW'D MONTAGUE, } Secretaries.

SEVENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.
REGULAR UNION REPUBLICAN NOMINATION
FOR
MEMBER OF ASSEMBLY,
EDWARD MITCHELL.
FREDERICK A. CONKLING, President.
WHITFIELD VAN COTT, Secretary.

NATIONAL UNION NOMINATION,
FOR CONGRESS,
SIXTH DISTRICT,
IXTH, XVTH and XVITH WARDS,
THOMAS E. STEWART.
Maj.-Gen. CHARLES K. GRAHAM, Chairman.
CHARLES J. LIVINGSTON, JOSEPH SOUDER, Secretaries.

EIGHTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.
Bounded by 26th-st., Madison-av., 40th-st. and East River.
REGULAR UNION REPUBLICAN NOMINATION.
For Member of Assembly,
COL. GEORGE F. NOYES.
C. PULLMAN, President.
ERASTUS F. MEAD, ELLIOTT F. SHEPARD, } Vice Presidents.
JAMES LAKE, WOODRUFF SUTTON, } Secretaries.

VOTE FOR THE BOY IN BLUE.
REGULAR UNION REPUBLICAN NOMINATION.
FOR SUPERVISOR,
MAJOR-GEN. ALEXANDER SHALER,
Formerly Major of the Seventh Regiment, National Guard, New-York City.
HAMILTON HARRIS,
Chairman Union State Committee.
JAMES TERWILLIGER,
Secretary Union State Committee.

TWENTY-FIRST ASSEMBLY DISTRICT UNION NOMINATION.
FOR ASSEMBLY,
WILLIAM B. DECAMP.

PEOPLE'S UNION AND VETERANS' NOMINATION.
Seventh Congressional District, (11th and 17th Wards.)
For Member of Congress,
GEORGE F. STEINBRENNER.

SIXTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT,
9th, 15th, and 16th Wards.
FOR CONGRESS,
The only Democratic Candidate,
HON. GEORGE STEVENSON.

REPUBLICAN UNION
NOMINATION.
FOR ASSEMBLY,
NINTH DISTRICT,
CHARLES T. POLHAMUS.

REPUBLICAN UNION NOMINATION.
FOR CONGRESS,
NINTH DISTRICT—12th, 19th and 22d Wards,
WILLIAM A. DARLING.

TENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.
FOR ASSEMBLY,
OWEN MURPHY.

UNION REPUBLICAN NOMINATION.
SIXTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT,
IXTH, XVTH AND XVITH WARDS.
CHARLES S. SPENCER.
ROBERT IRWIN, Chairman.
W. IRVING ADAMS, Gen. C. W. DARLING, Secretaries.

UNION LEAGUE CLUB.

A special meeting of the club will be held this evening at 8 o'clock. By order.

OTIS D. SWAN, Secretary.

A CARD.—IT HAVING REACHED MY EAR that a report is being circulated, and will be published, by unscrupulous persons, that I intend to withdraw from the canvass for Supervisor, I take this method to say distinctly that I shall be a candidate until the closing of the polls on Tuesday night.

JOS. B. TAYLOR, cor. Greenwich and Jay sts. Of the firm of John Taylor's Sons, Brewers.

DEMOCRATIC AND NATIONAL UNION nomination for Congress, 5th District, (7th, 10th, 13th and 14th Wards,) NELSON TAYLOR. Moth and Freckles.

POLITICAL.

TO THE ELECTORS OF THE THIRD CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT, BROOKLYN.

The undersigned, residents and electors of the Third Congressional District, would respectfully urge the earnest support of our fellow-citizen,

SIMEON B. CHITTENDEN.

It must be obvious to all that we need for our National Representative at this critical period, a man of *True, Tried, Consistent Principle*, in whose ability, loyalty and thorough sympathy with the friends of Liberty and Union we may implicitly confide.

Mr. Chittenden is a self-made man, and has won his position by his own energy and ability. He has great intelligence and aptitude for public affairs. He has, during a residence of nearly a quarter of a century among us, been a constant, earnest and most liberal supporter of the interests of our City and of its public and charitable institutions. His donations to public and private charities have been munificent and unbounded. He is a true patriot. He labored unceasingly for the overthrow of the rebellion, giving largely of his means for the support of the army and the Government, and for the relief of our soldiers and sailors and their families. He was an earnest and liberal supporter of the Sanitary and Christian Commissions.

The Third Congressional District embraces one of the largest commercial districts in this country, and it is important that it should be represented by a commercial man. In Mr. Chittenden we have a gentleman of the largest commercial experience, whose relations with commerce and the commercial world are intimate and extensive.

We commend him to your support, because of his eminent fitness for this position, his loyalty, his patriotism and his knowledge of public affairs, and of the commercial and other interests of the country.

Having such a candidate of whom we may truthfully say all this and much more, whom we can support without any misgivings as to his fidelity to the principles we love, or as to his ability and courage to maintain and defend them, let us be fully aroused to the duty of securing to him the vote of every elector in the district who holds to these principles.

If this can be done he will be triumphantly elected.

George S. Stephenson,
Enos Richardson,
David H. James,
Joshua F. Bridge,
Benjamin W. Nelson,
J. Ernest Miller,
B. Shepard,
Charles Kellogg,
A. F. Goodnow,
C. H. Sand,
James L. Morgan,
Samuel Barber,
M. A. Thomas,
Hastings Leland,
John Blunt,
Charles S. Baylis,
Alexis Bragg,
Joseph E. Underhill,
A. R. Frothingham,
Sidney R. Bennett,
George A. Potter,
James Nesmith,
Benjamin Carvet,
G. Atkins & Co.,
R. D. Nickels,
Richard P. Buck,
Dwight Johnson,
Cyrus P. Smith,
Charles J. Lowry,
Geo. C. Ripley,
James P. Wallace,
Jeremiah P. Robinson,
John W. Frothingham,
Samuel Bayliss,
James R. Dow,
Hobart Ford,
George A. Bell,
Arnold A. Lewis,
Charles R. Marvin,
Henry R. Pierson,
A. G. Allen,
A. Marston,
Z. Ingalls,
R. P. Sherman,
A. Woodruff,
Edward Anthony,
J. A. Cowing,
W. W. Wickes,
E. M. Packard,
James H. Kidder,
John Phillip,
L. S. Burnham,
George H. Lewis,
C. M. Clarke,
R. S. Pennoyer,
Jonathan D. Steele,
W. F. Lewis,
A. C. Brownell,
J. D. Willis,
A. S. Barnes,
Sam'l Brown,
H. Kendall,
P. C. Hastings,
Edwin Bulkley,
W. C. Dunton,
Sam'l M. Aikman,
N. B. Rhodes,
D. H. Houghtaling,
John A. Cross,
Geo. L. Bennett,
Rufus Crook,
Henry L. Bardwell,
A. O. Barnes,
Michael Snow,
John French,
Henry A. Jones,
John G. Brown,
Wm. G. Boggs,
John J. Studwell,
John Garrison Smith,
Melvill Hayward,
George B. Magrath,
George H. Fisher,
William Laytin,
William H. Swan,
Augustus Storrs,
W. M. Newell,
J. M. Benham,
R. S. Mills,
George Hall,
Franklin Whiting,
James G. Cooper,
George O. Robinson,
M. D. Thomas,
Lodovic Bennet,
M. K. Moody,
John J. Merritt,
Edward H. Brown,
Samuel T. Keese,
E. E. Bowen,
C. H. Baxter,
Henry W. Banks,
Alex. M. White,
Henry E. Pierrepont,
Jonathan Ogden,
W. L. Ogden,
M. C. Ogden,
T. H. Bird,
C. E. Blake,
Wm. H. Otis,
Jesse C. Smith,
Edwin F. Knowlton,
T. A. Buffum,
Henry Sanger,
R. S. Storrs, Jr.,
C. J. Kimball,
Wm. H. Mullen,
Aaron Claflin,
John J. Muir,
James How,
Henry D. Peck,
A. Studwell,
Frederick C. Clark,
Rufus R. Graves,
John M. Comstock,
R. Cornell White,
Levi Wells Hart,
A. Beal,
Benjamin Haskell,
Edward Cary,
Samuel Booth,
James G. Weld,
Sidney W. Greene,
J. H. Holcomb,
W. W. Thomas,
Charles A Wallace,
George Tucker,
W. E. Smith,
E. M. Smith,
E. Richmond,
C. H. Shepard,
Wm. Roberts,
Wm. H. Thorne,
Chas. Schurig,
Ulric Kreitler,
H. Reiber,
John Apel,
Wm. Gipfel,
A. H. Fummel,
N. Southwick,
John C. Hufnagel,
George Schoberstatter,
Monroe Crannell,
Chas. L. Allen,
C. O'Neill,
John Smith,
Patrick Dealy,
Robert Hughes,
H. Book,
Edward Dognon,
P. McDonough,
D. Cavanagh,
John Lynch,
Francis Lynch,
Patrick Farley,
John Shaughnessy,
John Dunigston,
George E. Brown,
E. A. Studwell,
George A. Bowen,
Henry Sheldon,
Wm. M. Tallman,
Wm. Aug. White, Jr.,
Edw. D. Foster,
Chas. Dimon,
T. Daggett,
S. Cottle,
Richard P. Merritt,
Thomas A. Thornton,
S. W. Carey,
H. B. Cladin,
Thomas T. Buckley,
C. B. Caldwell,
James Eells,
W. W. Chipman,
J. S. Redfield,
John T. Conkling,
James M. Griggs,
James P. Dike,
Fisher Howe,
Wm. W. Goodrich,
Benjamin A. Cook,
Wm. E. Bailey,
Henry Collins,
John L. Plummer,
D. Lewis,
G. H. Roberts,
Walter E. Lawton,
D. K. Smith,
B. S. Frothingham,
Edward A. Lambert,
Henry G. Reeve,
Franklin Woodruff,
Bryan H. Smith,
Samuel Hutchinson,
W. T. Hatch,
R. W. Potter,
John Moffat,
Frederick T. Parson,
Michael O'Brien,
William A. Brown,
Abram G. Beecede,
John E. Silence,
Thomas Forder,
Rienzi D. Porter,
C. H. Higgins,
Chas. G. Porter,
James H. Titus,
H. A. Radford, Jr.,
H. W. Radford, Sr.,
W. H. Semonite,
G. E. Semonite,
J. Nicholes,
Wm. A. Martin,
R. C. Moffat,
John Barker,
Josiah B. Blossom,
Wm. S. Tisdale,
H. G. Mirick,
Henry Sheldon,
Aug. Studwell,
James R. Blossom,
Daniel Packer,
John H. Prentice,
George L. Kent,
A. Gilkinson,
Geo. L. Nichols,
John S. Ward,
Chas. G. Foster,
Geo. B. Douglass,
Charles T. G. Chace,
Chas. A. Gay,
C. P. Dixon,
Francis Colton,
James H. Storrs,
W. K. Brown,
C. L. Mitchell,
Henry C. Bowen,
Andrew A. Smith,
Charles S. Robinson,
Abiel Wood, Jr.,
D. B. Baylis,
A. Wheelock,
M. N. Day,
E. T. H. Gibson,
Sigismund Kaufman,
E. A. Graves,
J. J. Hallenbeck,
T. Cavanagh,
Charles E. Bill,
F. Brookman,
Wm. H. Carter,
F. R. Manding,
Theodore Hinsdale,
Stewart L. Woodford,
Henry A. Gouge,
Wm. Brodhead,
Jno. Russell Young,
Francis B. Stryker,
Daniel Maujer,
Nicholas Wyckoff,
W. Grandy,
P. J. Fish,
H. W. Redfield,
Wm. J. Taylor,
W. O. Woodford,
Arthur Manlove,
D. M. Easton,
O. W. Woodford,
Jay C. Wemple,
Wm. J. Minshull,
Thompson Lewis,
A. A. Low,
L. S. Wyman,
E. H. R. Lyman,
Isaac H. Frothingham,
Josiah O. Low,
Joseph P. Holbrook,
Elias Lewis, Jr.,
G. W. Bergen,
Wm. Wise,
Lowell Holbrook,
Hector Morrison,
Charles Congdon,
Charles Thurbur,
Robert S. Bussing,
J. P. Duffin,
B. F. Pond,
James S. Noyes,
J. U. Dunnell,
B. A. Tweedy,
James Halliday,
Richard W. Cuthbert,
G. E. Daniels,
John S. Miller,
Wm. Valentine,
Edward S. Poucher,
T. Edsall Jones,
C. Pomeroy,
E. S. Jones,
H. R. Darbey,
L. S. Kellogg,
E. P. Maltby,
F. G. Taylor,
W. C. Spelman,
D. C. Bosworth,
T. M. Spelman,
G. B. Burroughs,
G. W. Wadleigh,
F. W. Holbrook,
Thomas Harbison,
E. P. Freeman,
Richard V. Clark,
M. Hurlbert,
J. Minson,
R. E. Stickerson,
W. H. Bennett,
George M. Drartes,
W. P. Cookinham,
Bateman Atkinson,
Thomas Hudson,
Geo. Hudson, Jr.,
Geo. Latham,
H. W. Smith,

POLITICAL.

James Smith,
John Miller,
Patrick Gilmartin,
James Murray,
O. M. Beach,
S. M. Beard,
Ambrose Snow,
James Gridley,
Theo. A. Burtis,
Frederick Marryatt,
Wm. Rome,
A. L. White,
J. H. Lightbody,
E. P. Bancroft,
George L. Dale,
Frederick Scholes,
Samuel Rackliff,
Jesse W. Reeves,
Wm. L. Bears,
G. W. Lindle,
A. Lockwood,
James Spence,
J. M. Stella,
John Alyea,
Baldwin C. Reeves,
Thomas M. Burney,
Philip Ayers,
Edwin F. Willson,
Henry Willson,
Alfred Greenleaf,
C. H. Oliver,
and hundreds of others.

STAND BY CONGRESS!

REGULAR REPUBLICAN UNION NOMINATIONS
FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.

STATE TICKET.
FOR GOVERNOR,
REUBEN E. FENTON.
FOR LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR,
GEN. STEWART L. WOODFORD.
FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER,
STEPHEN T. HAYT.
FOR STATE PRISON INSPECTOR,
GEN. JOHN HAMMOND

COUNTY TICKET.
FOR SUPERVISOR,
MAJ.-GEN. ALEXANDER SHALER.
FOR REGISTER,
GEN. CHARLES G. HALPINE.
FOR RECORDER,
JOHN SEDGWICK.
FOR SURROGATE,
JAMES M. SMITH.
FOR CORONER,
LOUIS NAUMANN.

FOR CONGRESSMEN.
IVth District—HORACE GREELEY.
Vth District—ENEAS ELLIOTT.
VIth District—CHARLES S. SPENCER.
VIIth District—GEORGE F. STEINBRENNER.
VIIIth District—LE GRAND B. CANNON.
IXth District—WILLIAM A. DARLING.

MEMBERS OF ASSEMBLY.
1—Michael J. Cowen.
2—George Ross.
3—William O'Brien.
4—John J. Blair.
5—John J. Shaw.
6—
7—Edward Mitchell.
8—George W. Anderson.
9—Norman Stratton.
10—Owen Murphy.
11—John V. Gridley.
12—William Lynch.
13—Benjamin C. Wandell.
14—Alexander H. Mulligan.
15—Francis M. Curry.
16—Henry Beeny.
17—Wilson Berryman.
18—George F. Noyes.
19—Charles H. Kitchell.
20—Adolf Levinger.
21—William H. Decamp.

The above are the Regular Republican Union Nominations for the City and County of New-York.

AMOR J. WILLIAMSON,
Chairman Republican Union General Committee.
WM. DRUMMOND, CHAS. S. STRONG, } Secretaries.
SINCLAIR TOUSEY,
Treasurer Republican Union General Committee.
WALDO HUTCHINS,
Chairman Republican Union Executive Committee.
HAMILTON HARRIS,
Chairman Republican Union State Central Com.
JAMES TERWILLIGER, Secretary.
BEN FIELD,
Chairman Executive Com. State Central Committee.

DEMOCRATS, BE NOT DECEIVED.

To the Democratic and unprejudiced electors of the 6th Congressional District, comprising the 9th, 15th and 16th Wards:

FELLOW-CITIZENS: A portion of those who assume to represent the Democratic and Conservative element in this Congressional District have in the most unjust manner presented and attempted to impose upon you as a candidate for your representative in Congress Mr. Thomas E. Stewart. Mr. Stewart's political record is so utterly repulsive to Democrats, his support of the most obnoxious and arbitrary acts of special and partisan legislation, as well as his open and bitter opposition to great Democratic principles, are so well known that no honest, truthful well-wisher to those principles can under any possible circumstance tolerate or vote for him.

This nomination, so offensive in itself, culminates and assumes the proportion of a gross outrage, when we remember it was consummated in the face of an earnest, well-defined and firmly-expressed protest from almost the entire Democracy of the district; that, notwithstanding the hot indignation of an intelligent community thoroughly aroused and outspoken, these pretended leaders refused to listen to your protest, and added to the outrage the insult of an open defiance of your wishes, and boldly tell you that you shall not have a Democrat to represent you in the council of the nation in this hour of its greatest need.

For the above reasons, and firmly believing the emergency requires the election of a representative perfectly reliable, and fully expressing in his record and by his personal integrity the time-honored principles that form the base of an opposition to a proscriptive and dominant party, and believing it to be our imperative duty to administer a severe rebuke to those who have been bitterly faithless to the trust reposed in them, we feel constrained to issue this address, and call upon every Democrat to resist and repudiate the corrupt and dangerous bargain involved in this offensive, disguised and insulting nomination.

Fellow-citizens: In conformity with deep-seated and earnest convictions of duty, we feel impelled to ask your support in behalf of an honored and respected gentleman, the only Democrat in nomination, in whom we all may have confidence and faith,

HON. GEO. STEVENSON.

We believe his legislative experience, social position, his consistent record and life-long devotion to Democratic conservative principles, entitle him to the faithful support of every well-meaning citizen in the District. Your undivided support, which assures his election, will be the just means of rebuking a great outrage, not to say fraud, and will save us from the disgrace of electing a Radical who declares himself to be "Blacker than the blackest night."

M. B. Spaulding,
H. P. Liscomb,
William Fette,
H. Duchardt,
Samuel T. Munson,
Conklin L. Martin,
Wortendike E. Hopper,
George Devling,
George Schaeffer,
James McCabe,
Michael Doris,
C. B. Greenough,
Emil Unger,
John Mole,
Jac. Arnold,
John Boek,
Christ. Hook,
Wilh. Geist,
Consul Louis Burgher,
Franz Unger,
A. Barmore,
William Hawkes,
W. H. Montanye,
Lewis R. Ryers,
Philip R. Wilkins,
Richard Fitzpatrick,
Peter Welch,
Adam Ott,
James Cassidy,
Jacob Gerhardt,
J. B. Cohen,
John Weierig,
Peter Sutor,
Adam Schumacher,
Gust. Nehrig,
Jacob Schwarz,
George Zip,
Adam Knoblock,
Heinh Ott,
and others.

DEMOCRATS OF THE SIXTH DISTRICT, THERE ARE TWO REPUBLICANS NOMINATED AGAINST ONE DEMOCRAT. VICTORY WILL BE EASY AND SURE IF YOU VOTE FOR THE ONLY DEMOCRATIC CANDIDATE,

Hon. GEORGE STEVENSON.

Citizens of the IXth, XVth and XVIth Wards favoring the above will please send or leave their names and addresses at the Headquarters, No. 183 West 14th-st., adjoining 8th-av.

TO THE
ELECTORS OF THE EIGHTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.
26th to 40th sts.; Madison-av. to East River.

FELLOW-CITIZENS!

The undersigned, Electors of this Assembly District, most earnestly ask your suffrages, without distinction of party, for Member of Assembly, for

COL. GEO. F. NOYES,

believing that the public interests imperatively require his election.

He is a gentleman of tried and unflinching integrity, of great experience, an excellent judge of the character of others, and was prominent in originating and advocating various reform measures of the last Legislature, among them the Board of Health, which has been the chief blessing of our City during the past year. Should he be elected, no corrupt scheme would escape exposure, no Ring could triumph, while all the substantial interests of the district, and of the State at large, would be fostered by appropriate legislation.

Col. NOYES distinguished himself in the war for the Union, having been brevetted three times for gallantry, and will now serve the public welfare, in a civil capacity, with equal courage, foresight and success.

LET US ELECT HIM!

The Eighteenth Assembly District Union Association, (Headquarters No. 132 East 40th-st.,) by

CHRISTOPHER PULLMAN, President.

JAMES LAKE, WOODRUFF SUTTON, } Secretaries.

Wm. W. Niles,
E. F. Shepard,
W. E. Dodge,
Fisher A. Baker,
W. Walter Phelps,
R. Sturgis, Jr.,
Lewis Francis,
J. H. Griscom, M.D.,
Henry R. Conklin,
Edward Fitch,
Geo. C. Elliston,
A. P. Man,
Henry Maxwell,
J. M. Alling,
W. P. Easterbrook,
D. B. St. J. Roosa, M. D.,
C. S. Van Norden,
Dr. C. V. Clarkson,
Nath. Burchill,
James B. Hunt,
G. H. Van Cleft,
Saml. C. Cooper,
Richard Kelly,
T. F. Bightmire,
Erastus F. Mead,
John Webber,
Charles Irving,
John Stephenson,
J. N. Trimble,
James Dennis,
Ed. Stephenson,
D. D. T. Marshall,
Spencer Kirby,
Saml. G. Adams,
B. B. Chappel,
G. F. Coachman,
E. F. Bruce,
Erast. Boughton,
Thomas Pruden,
D. Wetmore,
Peter Coutant,
George F. Nesbitt, and hundreds of others.

TO THE ELECTORS OF THE 12TH AND 22D WARDS.

Mr. CHARLES H. KITCHEL having been nominated for the Assembly in the 19th Assembly District we take pleasure in testifying from our personal knowledge to his ability and integrity. We think that the election of a man of such a character as Mr. Kitchel's would advance the true interests not only of the district but of the whole City.

J. W. Edmonds,
Lockwood & Co.,
Samuel B. Schieffelin,
F. S. Weeks & Co.,
W. B. Dodge,
John J. Hinchman & Co.,
Ambrose K. Ely,
Saxton & Raymond.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 1, 1866.

A TREMENDOUS GATHERING OF THE friends of Major-Gen. Shaler took place on Saturday evening at Yorkville, which was addressed by Brevet Maj.-Gens. Hamlin and Estes, Cols. Donaldson and Fairgrieves, and other ex-officers of the volunteer army. The greatest enthusiasm was manifested, and without doubt the stirring speeches delivered will not only induce voters to cast their ballots for Gen. Shaler for Supervisor, but see that their friends do likewise. Voters of New-York, be early at the polls, work hard and secure the election of an honest soldier in the person of Gen. Shaler. Brevet Major-Gen. HAMLIN, Chairman.

Col. THOS. FAIRGRIEVES, Secretary.

A MEETING OF THE TWENTIETH Ward Republican Association will be held at the headquarters (the old church) No. 247 West 29th-st., on MONDAY evening, Nov. 5, at 7½ o'clock.

By order. Capt. CHAS. T. FARLEY, Chairman.

KNOX McAFEE, Sec'y

FINANCIAL.

Fisk & Hatch

BANKERS AND DEALERS

IN

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

NO. 5 NASSAU-ST.,

BUY AND SELL AT MARKET RATES.
U. S. SIX PER CENT. BONDS of 1881,
U. S. FIVE-TWENTY BONDS,
U. S. SEVEN-THIRTY TREASURY NOTES,
U. S. TEN-FORTY BONDS,
U. S. ONE-YEAR CERTIFICATES,
U. S. COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES,
U. S. THIRTY-YEAR BONDS, Pacific R. R. issues,
Central Pacific Railroad State Aid Bonds,
and other desirable Securities.

Also, receive deposits and make collections on favorable terms.

VERMILYE & CO.,

NO. 44 WALL-ST.,

BANKERS AND DEALERS

IN

GOVERNMENT STOCKS

AND

COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES.

CLOSING PRICES.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 3, 1866.

	Buy.	Sell.		Buy.	Sell.
Registered '81	114¾	114⅞	June, 7-30	105⅞	106⅛
Coupon, 1881	114¾	114⅞	July, 7-30	105⅞	106⅛
5-20 Regist'd '62	107	107⅝	June, C.I.Nt's, '64	116⅞	117⅛
5-20 Coupon, '62	110⅝	110⅞	July, C.I.Nt's, '64	116	116⅜
5-20 Coupon, '64	107⅛	107⅜	Aug., C.I.Nt's, '64	115⅞	116⅛
5-20 Coupon, '65	107⅛	107⅜	Oct., C.I.Nt's, '64	114⅞	115⅛
New, '65	109⅝	109⅞	Dec., C.I.Nt's, '64	112⅞	114⅛
10-40 Registered	100⅝	100⅞	May, C.I.Nt's, '65	112	112⅜
10-40 Coupon	101	100⅝	Aug., C.I.Nt's, '65	110⅞	111
Gold	148⅛	148⅜	Sept., C.I.Nt's, '65	110	110⅛
August, 7-30	107⅞	108	Oct., C.I.Nt's, '65	109⅞	110

BANKING HOUSE

OF

JAY COOKE & CO.

Corner Wall and Nassau Sts., New-York.

We buy and sell at the most liberal current prices, and keep on hand a full supply of

GOVERNMENT BONDS OF ALL ISSUES,
SEVEN-THIRTIES,
AND
COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES,

And execute orders for purchase and sale of STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.

JAY COOKE & CO.

ADAMS, KIMBALL & MOORE,
BANKERS,
NO. 14 WALL-ST.,

BUY AND SELL AT MARKET RATES
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
Of all issues, and execute orders for purchase and sale of
STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.

WINSLOW, LANIER & CO.,

BANKERS,

Owing to alterations in progress at their late office,

HAVE REMOVED

to the Rooms lately occupied by the FOURTH NATIONAL BANK,

NOS. 27 AND 29 PINE-ST.

Interest Allowed on Deposits.

Henry Clews & Co.,

BANKERS,

No. 32 Wall-st., New-York.
UNITED STATES SECURITIES
Purchased and for sale.
All issues on hand ready for instant delivery.
ORDERS FOR STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD
EXECUTED.

Merchants, Bankers and individuals opening accounts with us will be allowed
4 PER CENT. INTEREST ON ALL DAILY
Balances, subject to check at sight.
COLLECTIONS MADE ON ALL POINTS.

First Mortgage Bonds

OF THE

ST. PAUL AND PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY

OF MINNESOTA.

INTEREST AT SEVEN PER CENT. SEMI-ANNUALLY, FIRST JANUARY AND JULY, FREE FROM GOVERNMENT TAX, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

PRINCIPAL PAYABLE IN 1892.

The road runs through one of the best portions of the State, and has been completed to St. Cloud, eighty miles, at an expense of over $3,000,000.

THESE BONDS ARE ONLY $15,600 PER MILE.

Government Bonds at the highest market price will be received in payment.

For particulars apply to
TURNER BROTHERS, Bankers,
Corner Nassau and Pine sts., New-York.

EXPRESS STOCKS WANTED.

ADAMS,
AMERICAN,
MERCHANTS' UNION,
At the office of
O. W. JOSLYN,
Banker and Broker,
No. 35 Broad-st.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL COMPANY.

The stockholders of this Company are hereby notified not to send their proxies to any person to be used at the coming election of Directors, in supporting the present direction. It is in contemplation to call a meeting of the stockholders at an early day, for the purpose of taking the necessary steps to protect their interest.

A HEAVY STOCKHOLDER.

AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO.,
No. 72 BROADWAY,

Issue drafts on London, Paris, Frankfort, Hamburg, Bremen, Berlin, Rome, &c., in sums to suit, at lowest market rates. Articles purchased on commission and collections made in any part of Europe.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS
FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY
AND ABROAD

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.

Issue letters of credit for travelers' use on Messrs. Rothschild in Paris, London, Frankfort and Vienna, and their correspondents in all the principal cities of Europe.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 26, 1866.

THIS BANK HAS BEEN AUTHORIZED by the Governor of the State of Georgia to exchange 7 per cent. GEORGIA STATE BONDS, secured by mortgage on Western and Atlantic Railroad, for past due coupons, payable in New-York, of the following issues, viz.:

Act of Jan. 12, 1852, to Western and Atlantic Railroad Company, No. 1 to 1,050, $15 each.

Act of Feb. 27, 1856, to Atlantic and Gulf Railroad Company, No. 1 to 1,260, $15 each.

Act of 1839, Sterling 6 per cent. Bonds, Coupons £12 10 shillings each.

Coupons payable in Georgia, and past due Bonds will be received in like manner by JOHN JONES, Treasurer, at Milledgeville.

R. H. LOWRY, President.

THE ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY,
OFFICE NO. 5 BOWLING-GREEN,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 16, 1866.

THE ANNUAL MEETING FOR THE election of nine Directors and three Inspectors of Election, will be held at the office of the Company on TUESDAY, Nov. 13, at 12 o'clock M. The transfer-books at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, will be closed from the 10th to the 14th. The polls will be open from 12 to 1 o'clock. By order of the Board of Directors. FRANKLIN ALLEN, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE
COMMONWEALTH FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 151 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Nov. 1, 1866.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company will be held at the office on MONDAY, the 12th inst., between the hours of 12 o'clock M. and 1 o'clock P. M.

GEO. T. HAWES, Secretary.

OFFICE CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND AND PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY,
No. 13 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK.

TO HOLDERS OF UNION TRUST COMPANY receipts, issued for Mississippi and Missouri Railroad Bonds.

This Company are now prepared to issue the Bonds to which said receipts are entitled, on presenting the same at this office.

F. H. TOWS, Secretary.

CAPITALISTS DESIRING TO BECOME interested in valuable silver mines can obtain an interest in ten of the richest silver lodes in Colorado. Ore from these lodes, and assays by A. A. Hayes, State Assayer of Massachusetts, can be seen, and full particulars obtained by addressing JOHN A. WINN, Post-office Box No. 5,413, New-York.

THE FIREMEN'S FUND INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 200 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Oct. 29, 1866.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company will be held at the office on MONDAY, the 5th day of November next, from 12 M. to 1 P. M.

HENRY BEECKMAN, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE THIRD-AVENUE RAILROAD CO.,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 29, 1866.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders for the election of Directors and Inspectors of Election for the ensuing year, will be held at the office of the Company, 3d-av., between 65th and 66th sts., on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 14, 1866. The polls will be open from 12 M. to 2 P. M.

SAMUEL B. ISAACS, Secretary.

NOTICE.—HICKSVILLE AND COLD SPRING BRANCH RAILROAD CO.—The annual election of 13 Directors and 3 Inspectors of Election of this Company will be held at No. 51 Wall-st., Room No. 13, on the 12th day of November next. The polls will be open from 2 to 3 o'clock P. M.

Oct. 12, 1866. WALTER R. T. JONES, Secretary.

NEW-YORK MINING COMPANY, NEW-YORK, OCT. 25, 1866.—The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Company will be held at the office No. 125 Front-st., on MONDAY, the 5th of November next. The poll will be open from 12 to 1 o'clock.

WM. H. FLEMING, Secretary.

BROOKLYN AND CANARSIE RAILROAD COMPANY.—Coupons due Nov. 1 on mortgage bonds of this road, will be paid on and after that day at the St. Nicholas National Bank.

E. WOOD, Secretary.

REMITTANCES TO GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.—Drafts for £1 and upward, payable on demand, issued at lowest rates, by TAPSCOTT BROTHERS & CO., Nos. 86 South-st., and 23 Broadway.

COMMISSIONER FOR MASSACHUSETTS and other States—No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 6, Bridges over Park Bank.

FINANCIAL.

EXPRESS STOCKS.

MERCHANTS' UNION,
ADAMS,
UNITED STATES,
AMERICAN.

For sale at market rates.
Apply to GEO. C. DUNBAR, No. 46 Pine-st., dealer in Telegraph and Express Stocks.

BONDS STOLEN—$10,000 REWARD:

At a meeting of the Directors of the MECHANICS' FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, held Nov. 1, 1866, it was unanimously resolved that this Company will pay a reward of Ten Thousand Dollars for the recovery of Sixty Thousand Dollars of Government Securities, stolen from their safe on the night of the 31st ult., and for the arrest of the thief or thieves, and will pay in that proportion for the recovery of any portion of the said bonds. The following is a description of the bonds taken:

U. S. 5-20 Coupon Bonds, dated Nov. 1, 1865, payable to bearer:

Nos.		Amount
33,834	for	$1,000
33,835	for	1,000
60,117	for	1,000
60,118	for	1,000
60,119	for	1,000
60,120	for	1,000
60,121	for	1,000
60,122	for	1,000
60,123	for	1,000
60,124	for	1,000
60,125	for	1,000
60,126	for	1,000
60,127	for	1,000
60,128	for	1,000
70,550	for	1,000
70,551	for	1,000
70,552	for	1,000
76,905	for	1,000
Total		$18,000

U. S. 7-30, Aug. 15, 1864:

Nos.		Amount
38,581	for	$1,000
38,583	for	1,000
40,849	for	1,000
40,850	for	1,000
43,086	for	1,000
43,087	for	1,000
43,089	for	1,000
43,090	for	1,000
45,356	for	1,000
47,962	for	1,000
47,963	for	1,000
47,964	for	1,000
47,965	for	1,000
47,966	for	1,000
Total		$14,000

U. S. 7-30 Treasury Notes, dated June 15, 1865:

Nos.		Amount
54,159	for	$1,000
54,156	for	1,000
54,157	for	1,000
54,162	for	1,000
54,163	for	1,000
166,825	for	1,000
166,826	for	1,000
166,827	for	1,000
166,828	for	1,000
171,655	for	1,000
171,656	for	1,000
7,073	for	1,000
7,074	for	1,000
420	for	1,000
421	for	1,000
422	for	1,000
423	for	1,000
7,165	for	500
7,167	for	500
7,168	for	500
7,201	for	500
7,202	for	500
7,203	for	500
7,204	for	500
171,565	for	500
171,566	for	500
171,567	for	500
171,568	for	500
171,569	for	500
171,570	for	500
171,571	for	500
171,572	for	500
54,688	for	1,000
113,801	for	1,000
Total		$28,000

Total 5-20, 1865	$18,000
Total August 7 3-10, 1864	14,000
Total June 7 3-10, 1865	28,000
Total	$60,000

The coupon due Nov. 1, 1866, is detached from the U. S. 5-20 Bonds.

The public are cautioned against negotiating for the above securities, payment for the same having been stopped. It is understood that all coupons are to be returned with the bonds in all cases.

MECHANICS' FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NEWARK, N. J.
WM. A. MEYER, President.
E. S. GRAHAM, Secretary.

FOR SALE.

$100,000 7 per cent. Mortgage Bonds of the Housatonic Railroad Company. Apply to
ADAMS, KIMBALL & MOORE, Bankers.
No. 14 Wall-st.

REMOVAL.

ALEX. J. MAYER & CO. will remove from No. 46 Exchange-place, to No. 28 Broad-st., corner of Exchange-place, after the first of November.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND ALTON R. R. CO.,
No. 84 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Sept. 11, 1866.

CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD FIRST Mortgage Sinking Fund Bonds.

Notice is hereby given that we have this day designated by lot, eighteen bonds numbered as follows: 423, 233, 344, 127, 185, 402, 71, 544, 572, 339, 187, 130, 311, 212, 276, 312, 34, 72, of $1,000 each, for redemption.

According to the terms of the mortgage, interest thereon will cease Nov. 1, 1866. The undersigned are ready to pay them with interest, so far as accrued, on presentation and surrender.

S. J. TILDEN, No. 12 Wall-st.
L. H. MEYER, No. 4 Exchange-place.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL R. R. CO.,
ALBANY, Nov. 1, 1866.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company, and for three Inspectors of the next Election, will be held at the office of the Company, in the Exchange, in the City of Albany, on the second WEDNESDAY (the 12th) of December next. The poll will be opened at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, and continue open for two hours thereafter.

By order of the Board of Directors.

ROBERT L. BANKS, Secretary.

THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY,
TREASURER'S OFFICE, ALBANY, Nov. 3, 1866.

THE TRANSFER-BOOKS OF THIS Company will be closed at the close of business on SATURDAY, the 10th day of November inst., preparatory to the annual election for Directors of the Company, appointed to be held on the 12th day of December next, and will be reopened on the morning of THURSDAY, the 13th day of December next.

E. D. WORCESTER, Treasurer.

GOLD EXCHANGE.—A MEMBER OF THE New-York Gold Exchange would like to be associated with a banking or stock commission house or connect with a good party having control of gold commission business. Address ALPHA, Box No. 144 Times Office.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF RUTLAND MARBLE COMPANY,
No. 38 BROAD-ST., ROOM NO. 22.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. HAS been declared out of the earnings of this Company, payable on and after the 20th of November, to stockholders of record on the 15th of November. The transfer-books will be closed on Nov. 15 and reopened Nov. 21. By order.

OGDEN GAUL, Secretary.

THE NASSAU BANK, NEW-YORK, Nov. 3, 1866.

TWENTY-SEVENTH DIVIDEND.—THE Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT., payable to the Stockholders (free of Government tax,) on and after the 10th inst.

The Transfer-Books are closed until that date.

F. M. HARRIS, Cashier.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR RATIONS.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, U. S. MARINE CORPS,
Oct. 19, 1866.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 2 o'clock P. M., of TUESDAY, the 27th day of November next, for furnishing rations to the United States Marines at the following stations from 1st Jan., 1867, to 30th June, 1868, viz:

PORTSMOUTH, New-Hampshire;
CHARLESTOWN, Massachusetts;
BROOKLYN, New-York;
PHILADELPHIA, Pennsylvania;
WASHINGTON CITY, District of Columbia;
GOSPORT, near Norfolk, Virginia;
MOUND CITY, Illinois;
PENSACOLA, Florida.

Each ration to consist of three-fourths of a pound of pork or bacon, or one-and-a-fourth pound of fresh or salt beef; eighteen ounces of bread or flour, or twelve ounces of hard bread, or one-and-a-fourth pound of corn meal; and at the rate to one hundred rations of eight quarts of beans, or in lieu thereof ten pounds of rice, or in lieu thereof, twice per week, one hundred and fifty ounces of dessiccated potatoes, and one hundred ounces of mixed vegetables; ten pounds of coffee, or in lieu thereof one-and-a-half pound of tea; fifteen pounds of sugar, four quarts of vinegar, one pound of sperm candles, or one-and-one-fourth pound of adamantine candles, or one-and-a-half pound of tallow, four pounds of soap, and two quarts of salt.

The rations are to be delivered upon the order of the commanding officer of each station; the fresh beef, either in bulk or by the single ration, of good quality, with an equal portion of hind and fore quarters, necks and kidney tallow excluded; the pork No. 1 prime mess pork; the flour, known as extra superfine in the market of the place where the station is located; the coffee good Rio, the sugar good New-Orleans or its equivalent, and the beans, vinegar, candles, soap, salt, &c., to be of good quality.

All subject to inspection.

All bids must be accompanied by the following guarantee:

The undersigned —, of —, in the State of —, and —, of —, in the State of —, hereby guarantee that in case the foregoing bid of — for rations as above described be accepted, he or they will, within ten days of the receipt of the contract at the post-office named, execute the contract for the same, with good and sufficient securities; and in case the said — shall fail to enter into contract as aforesaid, we guarantee to make good the difference between the offer of the said — and that which may be accepted.

A. B., Guarantor.
C. D., Guarantor.

Witness:
E. F.
—, 186-.

I hereby certify that the above named — are known to me as men of property, and able to make good their guarantee.

To be signed by the United States District Judge, United States District-Attorney or Collector.

No proposal will be considered unless accompanied by the above guarantee.

Newspapers authorized to publish the above will send the paper containing the first insertion to this office for examination.

Proposals to be indorsed "Proposals for Rations," and addressed to the undersigned.

WILLIAM B. SLACK,
Major and Quartermaster.

PROPOSALS FOR STATIONERY.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE,
WASHINGTON, Oct. 13, 1866.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until the 15th day of November, 1866, at 12 o'clock M., for supplying the Assessors and Collectors of Internal Revenue throughout that portion of the United States lying east of the Rocky Mountains with stationery for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1867, and until the 1st day of January, 1867, for supplying the Assessors and Collectors west of the Rocky Mountains.

Bidders may obtain a schedule of articles to be furnished, with conditions under which such articles are to be delivered, upon application to any Assessor or Collector, or to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

No proposals will be entertained from parties who are not regular manufacturers or dealers in the articles bid for, nor will proposals be considered unless accompanied by satisfactory guarantees that the contract will, if awarded, be faithfully executed.

Bids which contain prices less than the fair cost of the articles, will be considered fraudulent and rejected.

The two hundred and forty Collection Districts are distributed into five Departments, as shown by the schedule furnished, and each proposal must name the Department it is proposed to supply.

The Commissioner reserves the right to reject any bids which the interest of the Government may require.

The bids should be addressed to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, indorsed "Proposals for supplying Stationery to Internal Revenue Officers."

E. A. ROLLINS, Commissioner.

LOST AND FOUND.

BOLD ROBBERY.—AT THE DWELLING OF D. MORGAN, No. 139 East 6th-st., on Saturday Evening last, of seven 7.30 U. S. $50 Bonds: Nos. 23,155, 23,156, 23,157, 320,549, 639,736, 114,580, 116,233, about $300 in greenbacks, and a gold watch and chain, with other jewelry; also, deeds and mortgages. A liberal reward is offered for the property and thieves. The public are cautioned against receiving the above property, payment being stopped.

COAL.

BEST ENGLISH HOUSE CANNEL AND LIVERPOOL ORRELL COAL, DELIVERED IN NEW-YORK AND BROOKLYN IN QUANTITIES TO SUIT. H. L. PARMELE & BRO., No. 39 Pine-st.

CORD AND KINDLING WOOD—PINE, Oak and hickory of the very best quality, at the lowest market prices, at the Empire Wood Depot, No. 78 East 25th-st. near 3d-av.

VALENTINES.

THE NEW-YORK UNION VALENTINE COMPANY have an immense stock of valentines on exhibition (to the trade) at their salesrooms, Nos. 134 and 136 William-st., New-York.

DRY GOODS.

CURTAINS

IN BROCATELLE, TERRY AND SATIN

LACE CURTAINS,

The cheapest and most beautiful styles ever offered in America.

LINENS, QUILTS AND BLANKETS,

and elegant house-furnishing goods of every description.

I. E. WALRAVEN,
No. 686 Broadway, below 4th-st.

ROB ROY
STOCKINGS,
CLOTH AND KNITTED GAITERS,
ZEPHYR KNIT SHAWLS,
SONTAGS AND CAPES,
SILK UNDER VESTS AND DRAWERS,
BALMORAL HOSIERY,
FANCY GLOVES AND INFANTEES.

An extensive and beautiful variety of the above goods, entirely new and selected with great care, are now offered to our numerous patrons at

POPULAR PRICES
BY
UNION ADAMS,
No. 637 BROADWAY.

BARTON, TERHUNE & BRETT
OFFER SPECIAL INDUCEMENTS
IN
WINDOW SHADES,
CORNICES AND MIRRORS,
NOTTINGHAM AND LACE CURTAINS,
HOLLANDS, TASSELS, LOOPS, CORDS AND FIXTURES.

No. 141 FULTON-ST., and No. 20 ANN-ST., a few doors east of Broadway, New-York.

N. B.—Metallic and Rubber Weather Strips carefully put up.

LACE CURTAINS,

TAMBOUR,
APPLIQUE,
NOTTINGHAM.
A FINE ASSORTMENT.

TAYLOR, MCGIBBON AND CO.,

No. 809 Broadway,
between 11th and 12th sts.

LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 Broadway.
RICH LACES AND EMBROIDERIES.
Also LOW-PRICED LACES and EMBROIDERIES
in great variety of new designs.
And at Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-STREET,
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-STREET.

LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 Broadway.
RICH PARIS DRESS SILKS.
Also Low-priced DRESS SILKS, just received.
And at stores Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-STREET,
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-STREET.

LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 Broadway.
HOSIERY, UNDERGARMENTS,
GLOVES, TIES, SCARFS, SUSPENDERS,
COLLARS, &C.
Also at stores Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-STREET,
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-STREET.

LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY.
LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S
FURNISHING DEPARTMENT—UNDER-CLOTHING, ROBES DE CHAMBRE, BREAKFAST ROBES, CAPS, SUITS for CHILDREN, &c., &c.
Also at stores Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-STREET.

LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY,
FASHIONABLE CLOAKS, SACQUES,
CIRCULARS, BASQUINES, CLOAKINGS, &c.
And at stores Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-STREET,
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-STREET.

LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY,
HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS,
CURTAIN MATERIALS, LACE CURTAINS, DRAPERIES, QUILTS, BLANKETS, LINENS, SHEETINGS, PIANO AND TABLE COVERS, CORNICES, WINDOW SHADES, &c., &c.
Also at store Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-STREET.

AT LEGRAIN'S THIS WEEK.

NEW SILKS FOR DRESSES.
NEW FANCY POPLINS AND WOOLENS.
PLAIN POPLINS, OTTOMANS AND REPS IN ALL NEW SHADES.
ROYAL REPS at $1, reduced from $1 25, in all colors.
FINE CHOICE OF LINSEY WOOLSEY FOR DRESSES.

CLOTH FOR CLOAKING.

A VERY LARGE CHOICE just received, and a great reduction made on the prices of those remaining in stock.

BALMORAL SKIRTS

reduced from 20 to 30 per cent.

BLANKETS

reduced 20 per cent., we are sure 10 per cent. under wholesale prices.

FLANNELS AND CANTON FLANNELS,

the very best choice in the City.

LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS,

six cases reduced from $1 75 to $1 25, from $4 25 to $3 30, from $5 [illegible]

WHITE MUSLINS,

all the domestic makes from 3 to 5 cents per yard cheaper than any other house in the City.

LEGRAIN, No. 729 Broadway.

SILK QUILTED AND EMBROIDERED SKIRTS,

In all styles and colors, expressly adapted for the new walking dress.

WHITE MUSLIN EMBROIDERED, TUCKED AND FLOUNCED SKIRTS,

THE NEW SHAPE FRENCH SKIRTS,

the only genuine in the City, at extremely low prices, at

GAYNOR'S,
No. 765 Broadway, near 9th-st.

No connection with any other store in the City.

SKIRTS AND CORSETS
AT GAYNOR'S,
Between 8th and 9th sts.

The largest and most elegant assortment in the United States.

GAYNOR, Importer and Manufacturer,
No. 765 Broadway, between 8th and 9th sts.

No connection whatever with any other store in the City.

ENGLISH BLANKETS.

WHITNEY, MERINO, AND BATH.

TAYLOR, McGIBBON & CO.,

NO. 809 BROADWAY.

BARGAINS IN DRY GOODS.

Wholesale trade very dull and manufacturers failing,
RETAILERS FULL OF DEAR GOODS
And no customers to buy them. The reason is
OLD STOCKS ARE NOW WORTH
BUT 50c. TO THE DOLLAR,
And most merchants are not willing to meet a loss by clearing out their goods at half price.
OUR TRADE INCREASING EVERY WEEK;
All caused by marking down OLD goods and selling
NEW GOODS AT NEARLY COST.

Ladies residing in Jersey City, Hoboken, Brooklyn, Williamsburgh and the surrounding country will find themselves richly repaid by buying goods of us. Having two stores, we are able to buy auction lots cheap.

AUCTION DRESS GOODS, 25c., 27½c. and 50c.,
Well worth 37½c., 50c. and 62½c.
WHITE FLANNELS, 25c., FORMER PRICE, 37½c.
WHITE FLANNELS, 31c., FORMER PRICE, 44c.
FINE and WIDE FLANNELS, 37½c.,
FORMER PRICE, 50c.
HEAVY CANTON FLANNELS, 25c., 28c. and 31c.
These flannels are just in from auction.
ALSO, BIG LOTS MERINOES, ALPACAS,
POPLINS, DRESS GOODS, &c.,
RETAILED AT WHOLESALE PRICES.
FINE MUSLINS, 12½c., FORMER PRICE, 20c.
EXTRA QUALITY, 16c., 18c., 20c. and 25c.
On Muslins and Flannels you can save from 6c. to 5c. a yard. On Alpacas and Merinoes from 25c. to 50c. a yard.
FOSTER BROTHERS, No. 167 8th-av., near 18th-st.
And FOSTER BROTHERS, No. 272 Bleecker-st.

A. T. STEWART & CO.
HAVE RECEIVED BY THE AUSTRALASIAN,
and will open early in the week,
a large assortment of
CROSSLEY'S TAPESTRY BRUSSELS CARPETS
in new designs, the first imported,
AT $2 PER YARD.
They also offer
YARD-WIDE INGRAIN AT $1;
Extra quality ditto at $1 25.
BROADWAY AND 10TH-ST.

1,000 DOZEN AT $1 25.

Ladies' French Kid Gloves, all colors and sizes; also, a full assortment of Ladies' and Misses' Hosiery at low prices.

W. J. ELGER,
Nos. 880 and 882 Broadway, near 19th-st.

DRY GOODS.

AT POPULAR PRICES.

BLACK DRESS SILKS,
FRENCH MERINOS,
ALPACAS,
WHITE GOODS,
HOUSEKEEPING GOODS,
LINENS,
CURTAIN LACES
MUSLINS,
FRENCH NEEDLEWORK and
REAL LACE GOODS,
LADIES UNDERCLOTHING,
FRENCH and GERMAN CORSETS,
BRADLEY'S HOOP SKIRTS,
LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS,
LACE TRIMMED HANDKERCHIEFS,
RIBBONS,
VELVETS,
BUTTONS,
TRIMMINGS,
LESS THAN JOBBERS' PRICES,
FANCY GOODS and
LADIES' TOILET ARTICLES,
GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS,
HOSIERY and UNDERWEAR,
GLOVES, GAITERS, &c.,
WORSTED and
WOOLEN SHAWLS,
SONTAGS, HOODS, &c.,
AT POPULAR PRICES.

DESCHAMP'S

DESCHAMP'S
DESCHAMP'S
OUR WELL KNOWN BRAND OF KID GLOVE,
NOW THE MOST POPULAR IN THE CITY.
DESCHAMP'S KID GLOVES,
EVERY PAIR WARRANTED.

R. H. MACY,

14TH-ST. AND 6TH-AV.,
66 14TH-ST., BETWEEN 5TH 6TH-AVS.,
204 AND 206 6TH-AV.

SMILLIE & CO.,

NO. 763 BROADWAY,
BETWEEN 8TH AND 9TH STS.
GREAT BARGAINS
FOR THIS WEEK,
300 PIECES
REAL IRISH PLAID POPLINS,
$1 50 PER YARD.
COST IMPORTER TO LAND
$2 25 PER YARD.
ALL PURE SILK AND WOOL.
SMILLIE & CO.,
No. 763 Broadway,
Between 8th and 9th sts.

SMILLIE & CO.,

NO. 763 BROADWAY,
Between 8th and 9th sts.
SILKS! SILKS!! SILKS!!!
2,500 YARDS FOR THIS WEEK,
CHECKED AND PLAID SILKS,
85c. PER YARD. Cost to land,
$1 40 per yard.
Warranted
ALL PURE SILK.
SMILLIE & CO.,
No. 763 Broadway,
Between 8th and 9th sts.

DRY GOODS.
WILL'S POPULAR STORE,
No. 459 8th-av., corner of 34th-st.
GREAT REDUCTION
In prices of DRESS GOODS.

GOOD MOHAIR PLAIDS, 30c., old price 50c.
EXTRA SILK PLAIDS, 35c., old price 62c.
GOOD FRENCH MERINOES, 75c. former price $1 25.
Extra good quality of FRENCH MERINOES at $1; have been sold this Fall at $1 50.
POPLIN PLAIDS at 75c., 87½c., $1, $1 25, great bargains.
A large stock of other DRESS GOODS; also DOMESTICS at popular prices.

CLOAKS FOR WINTER,

At LEGRAIN'S this week, 25 per cent. cheaper than anywhere else in the City.

LEGRAIN,
No. 729 Broadway, and No. 1 Waverley-place.

THE FINEST, NEWEST AND MOST FASHIONABLE ASSORTMENT OF
FRENCH CORSETS AND SKIRTS
Ever exhibited in America, is ready at
GAYNOR'S, No. 765 Broadway,
Between 8th and 9th sts.
No connection whatever with any other store in this City.

AT KINZEY'S,
SELLING OFF,
THE ENTIRE
STOCK AND
FIXTURES
FOR SALE.
STORE TO LET.

$50,000 WORTH TRIMMINGS,
EMBROIDERIES, VELVETS, RIBBONS,
HANDKERCHIEFS, RIBBONS, FEATHERS,
FLOWERS, DRESS GOODS, GLOVES,
HOSIERY,
15,000 PIECES SILK VELVETS,
10c., 15c., 25c., 31c., 37½c., 50c., 63c. piece.
25,000 YARDS SILK VELVETS,
3c., 6c., 10c., 12½c., 15c., 20c. yard.
WET VELVETS,
1,000 YARDS WIDE SILK FINISH, 50c.
RIBBONS CLOSING OUT AT YOUR OWN PRICE.
SILK TRIMMINGS OF EVERY KIND, FROM 1c. UP.
STOCK MUST BE SOLD.
1,500 BALMORAL SKIRTS.
WET GOODS.
BY ORDER OF INSURANCE COMPANIES:
6,000 YARDS FINE MERINOES, ALL COLORS, 37½.
2,000 YARDS EXTRA ORIENTAL CLOTHS, 25c.
3,000 YARDS RICH PLAID POPLINS, 18c.
THIS WEEK,
THE SACRIFICE ON OUR
WOOLEN GOODS:
ZEPHYR WOOL HOODS, 12½c., 25c.
EXTRA QUALITY HOODS, 37½c., 50c.
FINE SHETLAND NUBIAS, 31c., 50c.
FRINGED BREAKFAST SHAWLS, 94c.
LARGE HEAVY SONTAGS, 70c.
EXTRA KNIT LEGGINS, 25c.
LOT LINEN TOWELS AND TOWELING.
LOT OF SHAWLS CHEAP.
50,000 PAIRS OF GLOVES, KID, BERLIN, CLOTH, SILK, WOOL AND BUCK GLOVES, TO SUIT EVERYBODY, 6c. TO 50c. PAIR, ABOUT HALF-PRICE.
10,000 PAIRS OF LADIES', GENTS' AND MISSES' HOSE, FROM 6c. PAIR.
BARGAINS, CLOSE.
BANDS, FLOUNCINGS, LACES, VALS, COLLARS, SLEEVES, HANDKERCHIEFS, &c., &c.
SEVERAL CHEAP LOTS OF HANDKERCHIEFS THIS WEEK.
BRAIDS, BUTTONS, COMBS, BRUSHES, TAPES, &c.
SPOOL SILKS, 1c.
PINS AND NEEDLES, 3c. PAPER.
CLARK'S GENUINE 200 COTTON, 6c.
HOOKS AND EYES, 1c. EACH.
A LOT OF ALEXANDRE KIDS LEFT, AT $1.
A LOT OF OUR EMPRESS KIDS LEFT, AT 56c.
DRESS GOODS
At 10c., 12½c., 15c., 18c., 20c. YARD.
THIS WEEK TO CLOSE
ALL OUR LADIES' AND MISSES' HATS.
ALL THE NEW SHAPES FELT AND STRAW,
25c. UP.
LOT BUGLE ORNAMENTS, AT 12½c. DOZEN.
LOTS OF SILK VELVET BUTTONS, 6c. DOZEN.
LOTS OF SILK JET AND FANCY, 6c. DOZEN.
LOTS OF GOODS CLOSING OUT AT WHOLESALE.
LOTS OF REMNANTS CLOSING.
WM. KINZEY,
Nos. 221 AND 223 EIGHTH-AVENUE.
Between Twenty-first and Twenty-second streets.

BARGAINS

IN

PLAIN AND FANCY DRESS GOODS,

Purchased during the past week, at auction, very much under the cost of importation.

On Monday, and during the present week, we shall sell these goods as follows:

FRENCH MERINOES, only 75c., 85c., 90c. and $1 per yard.
PLAIN FRENCH POPLINS, all wool, only 65c., 75c., 90c. and $1.
PLAID FRENCH POPLINS, at 50c., 55c., 65c., 75c., 90c., and $1.
BLACK and COLORED ALPACAS, at 25c., 30c., 35c. to 50c. per yard.
BLACK and COLORED PARAMETTAS, 35c., 37½c. to 50c.
FANCY MOHAIR DRESS GOODS, at 25c., 28c., 30c. and 37½c.
SILK STRIPED and PLAIDED DRESS GOODS, at 40c., 45c., [illegible] a reduction of over 40 per cent. [illegible] month since.
ALSO,
7-4 ALL [illegible] DAMASKS, at 50c., worth 80c.
8-4 ALL LINEN DAMASKS, bleached, only 75c., worth $1 25.
200 dozen Gents' Colored Bordered Hdkfs., all linen, at 35c., worth 63c., at 44c., worth 75c., each.
27-inch Heavy Huck Toweling, only 30c., worth 50c.
8-4 Heavy Damask Table Cloths, only $2 25, worth $3 50.
ALSO,
A large stock of Cloths, Cassimeres, Blankets and Flannels at 20 and 25 per cent. lower prices than recently.
W. K. PEYTON, Nos. 272 and 274 Bowery.

SMILLIE & CO.

Have opened the most ELEGANT ASSORTMENT of CLOAKS, SACQUES, BASQUES, JACKETS and CIRCULARS, in VELVET and CLOTH, which cannot be surpassed in America.

No. 763 BROADWAY,
Between 8th and 9th sts.
WILLIAM BUCHANAN MACKENZIE,
Superintendent.

DRY GOODS

INDIA SHAWLS.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.

Have now in stock a choice selection of all the NOVELTIES in LONG AND SQUARE INDIA CAMEL'S HAIR SHAWLS,

ALSO,
STRIPED INDIA LONG SHAWLS,
FROM $50 UPWARDS.
CANAL, CORNER OF MERCER-ST.

VELVETS AT REDUCED PRICES.
FRENCH, GERMAN AND ENGLISH
ROYALS AND UNCUT.
ALSO,
BLACK AND COLORED RIBBON VELVETS,
ALL OF OUR JUSTLY CELEBRATED MAKE.
(A. C. & C.)

In consequence of the advance in the season, and desirous of closing out the entire stock before the 1st of JANUARY, we have marked our goods at such prices as to insure an immediate sale.

CLOAK VELVETS,

all widths, and up to their usual high standard of excellence.

JOBBERS of MILLINERY GOODS, MANUFACTURERS, and the TRADE IN GENERAL, will find this stock well worthy of their attention.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
CANAL, CORNER OF MERCER-ST.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
WILL OFFER ON MONDAY, 5TH,
A case of
ELEGANTLY EMBROIDERED AND BEADED
FRENCH SACQUES,
THE LATEST PARIS NOVELTY.
ALSO,
A CHOICE SELECTION OF WINTER GARMENTS,
IN
CLOTH, SILK, ASTRAKHAN AND VELVET.
CANAL, CORNER OF MERCER-ST.

MOURNING GOODS.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.

Have now open their usual large and varied assortment of all the LATEST NOVELTIES, suitable for LIGHT and DEEP BLACK, viz.:

"BIARRITZ," "VELOUR OTTOMANS,"
ALL-WOOL "EPINGLINES,"
"VENETIAN CLOTHS,"
"SERGE IMPERIALS,"
FRENCH AND IRISH POPLINS, &C.
CANAL, CORNER OF MERCER-ST.

HOUSEKEEPING GOODS.
LINENS, WHITE GOODS, &C.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,

Are now offering great inducements to purchasers of all kinds of

FURNISHING GOODS
and FAMILY DRY GOODS,
BLANKETS, FLANNELS, QUILTS,
OPERA and FRENCH SHIRTING FLANNELS,
BALMORAL SKIRTS and SKIRTINGS.
HOOP SKIRTS, FRENCH AND ENGLISH PRINTS,
GINGHAMS, &c., &c.,
ALL AT THE VERY LOWEST MARKET PRICES,
CANAL, CORNER MERCER-ST.

LACE AND NOTTINGHAM
CURTAINS,
VESTIBULE LACES,
EMBROIDERED, EMBOSSED AND PRINTED
TABLE AND PIANO COVERS.
PURE GILT, ROSEWOOD AND BLACK WALNUT
CORNICES,
BANDS, PINS, BRACKETS, &c., &c.,
in great variety and at
REDUCED PRICES.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
CANAL, CORNER OF MERCER-ST.

CLOTH DEPARTMENT.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.

Have now in stock an elegant and choice assortment of

NOVELTIES in
OPERA AND PROMENADE CLOAKINGS,
BEAVERS, CHINCHILLAS, WOOLEN PLUSHES,
MELTONS, SCOTCH TWEEDS, CASSIMERES,
BLACK AND COLORED VELVET CLOTHS,
CORDUROYS, &C., &c.,
AT POPULAR PRICES.
CANAL, CORNER MERCER-ST.

GREAT REDUCTION
IN THE PRICES
OF
FRENCH, ENGLISH AND GERMAN
DRESS GOODS,
ALL THIS SEASON'S IMPORTATION, IN ALL THE LATEST STYLES AND QUALITIES.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
CANAL, CORNER MERCER-ST

AT GRAND-ST. CHEAP STORE.

Cheapest Black and Colored Silk Bonnet Velvets offered these four years.
Bonnet and Sash Ribbons, every width and shade. Prices down.
New Willow, Ostrich and Fancy Feathers every morning.
Largest stock of French Flowers in this City, from auction, ready to-day.
Lines of Corded Silks, Gro d'Afrique, Bonnet Materials, Millinery Laces, Black Velvets, Real Laces, &c. All under regular prices.

EDW'D RIDLEY,
Nos. 309, 311 and 311½ Grand, and 66, 68 and 70 Allen-st.,
Fifth block east from the Bowery.

AT GRAND-ST. CHEAP STORE.

Silk, Beaver, Plush, Velvet, Felt and Straw Hats and Bonnets, in every fashionable shape. Cheapest in this City.
Bonnet Rooms up stairs.

EDW'D RIDLEY,
Nos. 309, 311 and 311½ Grand, and 66, 68 and 70 Allen-st.,
Fifth block east from the Bowery.

AT GRAND-ST. CHEAP STORE.

Trimming for Dresses and Cloaks, endless variety.
Yankee Notions, cheap.
Skirts and Corsets.

EDW'D RIDLEY,
Nos. 309, 311 and 311½ Grand, and 66, 68 and 70 Allen-st.,
Fifth block east from the Bowery.

AT GRAND-ST. CHEAP STORE.

Lines of Ladies' and Gents' cheap Linen Handkerchiefs.
Full assortment of our best Kid Gloves.
Bargains in Embroideries, Linen Sets, Collars and Cuffs.
Woolen Hoods, Sontags and Breakfast Shawls.
Bargains from auction.

EDW'D RIDLEY,
Nos. 309, 311 and 311½ Grand, and 66, 68 and 70 Allen-st.,
Fifth block east from the Bowery.

TO MILLINERS AND COUNTRY STOREKEEPERS.

AT GRAND-ST. CHEAP STORE.

We cut lengths of Millinery Goods cheaper than downtown jobbers sell whole pieces. Call.

EDW'D RIDLEY,
Nos. 309, 311 and 311½ Grand, and 66, 68, and 70 Allen-st.,
Fifth block east from the Bowery.

OUR PREPARATIONS
TO
REMOVE TO OUR NEW STORE,
(Now in course of construction,)
COMPEL US TO REDUCE OUR PRESENT STOCK
OF DRY GOODS AND CARPETING
TO THE LOWEST POSSIBLE AMOUNT.
CONSEQUENTLY, WE NOW OFFER OUR LARGE
STOCK OF

Plain and colored black silks, yard-wide Lyons silk, velvet for cloaks; plaid, figured and plain poplins; plain and printed merinoes, Scotch wool and gala plaids, empress cloths, reps, Ottoman cloths, cashmeres, delaines, alpacas, plain, opera and printed flannels, cloths and cassimeres, cloaks and cloakings, Scotch and American wool, broche and cashmere shawls, blankets and flannels, French, English and American calicoes and ginghams, white goods and linens of all kinds, Marseilles quilts, toilet covers, Balmoral skirts, hosiery, gloves, ladies' and gents' furnishing goods, bleached and unbleached muslins, tickings, Canton flannels, furniture and apron German checks; also, carpeting, oil-cloth, window shades, rugs, mats, embroidered and embossed table and piano covers, and all other goods, at very low prices, for

THIRTY DAYS.
GEORGE KEYES,
No. 343 8th-av., near 28th-st.

BUGLE TRIMMINGS
FOR CLOAKS, MANTILLAS AND BONNETS.

A splendid line new and extra rich goods in white and black.

ALL THE NEW SHAPES
OF
BONNET FRAMES.
RIBBONS
at 10c., worth 30c.; at 25c., worth 62c.; at 50c., worth $1 25; at 75c., worth $1 50; and at $1, worth $2.
All of which are great
BARGAINS.
ALL COLORS, ALL WIDTHS, ALL STYLES
VELVET RIBBONS.
BONNET VELVETS, ALL COLORS.
NEW STYLES
DRESS TRIMMINGS,
GIMPS, FRINGES, BUTTONS.
STEEL TRIMMINGS,
NEW BONNET RIBBON,
IN
PLAIN RICH GOODS,
RICH SATIN,
RICH MOIRE ANTIQUE.
J. BLUXOME,
No. 1,127 Broadway, between 25th and 26th sts.

A. T. STEWART & CO.

will open on MONDAY, Nov. 5, an elegant assortment of PLAIN AND COLORED GROS D'ECOSSE SILKS, at

$2 per yard, value $2 50.
$3 per yard, value $4.
$4 50 per yard, value $5 50.

RICH FANCY DRESS SILKS, AT RELATIVELY LOW PRICES.

Also,
BLACK SILKS
of the most celebrated makes.
Broadway and 10th-st.

DRY GOODS.

344 CANAL-ST.
BLANKETS. COMFORTABLES.
BEDDING AND MATTRESSES.
BLANKETS WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

We now have in store a very large STOCK of BLANKETS, consisting in part of the following:

FINE CRIB BERTH, 9-4, 10-4, 11-4, 12-4 and 13-4 SIZES, that we are offering at

EXCEEDINGLY LOW PRICES;

altogether comprising one of the BEST STOCKS and of every DESIRABLE STYLE in MARKET from the COMMONEST to the VERY BEST quality. Also, BROWN AND BLUE GRAY in all the VARIOUS SIZES AND WEIGHTS.

TOWELS AND TOWELING, NAPKINS DOYLIES, TABLE DAMASK, QUILTS, SHEETING, SHEETS AND PILLOW-CASES on hand and made to order. FANCY GERMAN BED COVERLETS. FEATHERS AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

IRON FURNITURE,
BEDSTEADS, CRIBS, CRADLES, HAT STANDS,
PIANO AND STORE STOOLS.

Iron Bedsteads made to order for public institutions and private use. All those in want of Blankets, Bedding, &c., buyers for hotels, boarding-houses and public institutions, are invited to examine our stock and prices.

YOU CANNOT DO BETTER IN THE CITY.

WM. GARDNER, No. 344 Canal-st.

BARGAINS IN EMBROIDERIES.
A LARGE CONSIGNMENT TO BE SOLD,
REGARDLESS OF COST.

500 Embroidered sets, $1 50; warranted worth $3.
725 Embroidered sets, $2; warranted worth $4.
640 Embroidered sets, $2 50; warranted worth $5.
580 Embroidered sets, $3; warranted worth $6.

ALSO, JOB LOTS OF
CLUNY LACES, POINT LACES,
VALENCIENNES LACES, THREAD LACES,
COLLARS, SETS, HANDKERCHIEFS, &c.,
BLACK THREAD AND GUIPURE LACES,
BLACK LACE VEILS, BARBES AND COIFFEURS,
TOGETHER WITH A FINE

selection of Undergarments, Chemises, Nightgowns and Drawers, and Infants' outfits ready made and manufactured at short notice.

Dressmaking by experienced artists.

E. WILLIAMS & CO.,
No. 477 Broadway, New-York.

MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS
AT RETAIL.
UNDERSHIRTS AND DRAWERS
in great variety.
Merino, Lamb's Wool and Cotton Half-hose,
CARDIGAN JACKETS,
Silk and Linen Handkerchiefs,
Kid, Beaver and Dog-skin Gloves,
NOVELTIES IN SCARFS AND TIES,
Silk, Alpaca and Gingham Umbrellas,
Collars, Suspenders, Brushes, Combs, &c.
SHIRTS MADE TO ORDER
at the shortest notice,
AT NO. 41 FULTON-ST.,
CORNER OF PEARL-ST.
THEODORE C. GRANNIS, Agent.

A. T. STEWART & CO.

will open, on MONDAY, Nov. 5, one case richly trimmed Paris-made velvet cloaks, &c.; price $100, value $150.

ALSO,

a fresh assortment of India camel's hair shawls, from $150 upward.

BROADWAY AND 10TH-ST.

HOLIDAY GOODS.

LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S DRESSING and Writing Cases, Portfolios, Pocket-books, Card-cases, Banker's Cases. Manufacturers, WM. T FRY & CO., Nos. 134 and 136 William-st., New-York.

W. T. FRY & CO., MANUFACTURERS of the well-known Fry's patent pocket flask metal flasks, soap boxes, drinking cups, reward medals, &c. Manufactory Nos. 134 and 136 William-st., N. Y.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—SITUATIONS FOR A COMPETENT Scotch Protestant laundress and a good English Protestant cook; also a competent nurse for infants or grown children, and a competent English dressmaker or family seamstress; understands operating; country preferred; first-class American and English housekeepers for private families, hotels and first-class boarding-houses; first-class cooks, smart chambermaids and waitresses, laundresses, pantry, kitchen and cleaning girls, good plain cooks, waitresses and ironers, tidy girls for general housework; also French and German ladies would like to travel to Europe and South America. Employers in City and country in want of the above mentioned help can be supplied without delay at Mrs. WESLEY'S Select Employment Office, No. 146 10th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av., second door from A. T. Stewart's. First-class help always on hand. Established 1846.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable American woman, in a private family, to do chamberwork and assist with the washing and ironing; best City reference can be given. Inquire at No. 219 West 32d-st., between 7th and 8th avs., for Mrs. DELANEY.

WANTED—BY A WIDOW WOMAN, TWO OR three gentlemen's washing, for whom she could do repairing; or, would take a family's washing; can be well recommended for honesty and capability; charges moderate. Address or call on Mrs. BYRNE, No. 248 Avenue B, between 14th and 15th sts.

WANTED.—TWO SISTERS, VERY RESPECTable young persons, with the most honorable recommendations, would like to be engaged in the same family, one as chambermaid, and the other as waitress. Apply immediately at the French Institute of M. C. GAILLARD, No. 61 4th-av., near 9th-st.

WANTED—SITUATIONS FOR A LARGE NUMber of recommended English Protestant and other experienced nurses, seamstresses, waitresses, chambermaids, professed cooks, washers and ironers, laundresses, housekeepers, at BOOKHAM'S, No. 329 4th-av. near 25th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS nurse; an American woman of many years' experience in the care of children; capable of the entire charge of an infant; can bring it up on the bottle. Can be seen at the Protestant Agency, No. 125 4th-av., until engaged.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SMART, CAPAble girl to do cooking or general housework; is a neat, respectful and economical servant and an excellent washer and ironer; no objections to City or country; best references given. Apply at No. 121 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A SCOTCH WOman, as chambermaid, plain sewer, or fine washing and fluting, if required; has the best of references; no objection to go a short distance in the country; can be seen for two days at No. 175 6th-av., between 12th and 13th sts.; ring the outside bell.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble woman as cook; understands cooking in all its branches, and is a good baker, and understands all kinds of desserts; can give the best City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 40 West 14th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., over the grocery-store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble Protestant young woman in a private family, to do chamberwork and washing, or would nurse and govern children; the best of reference can be given. Apply at No. 438 east 13th-st., second floor, between 1st-av. and Avenue A.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOman, to go out by the day as seamstress in private families; understands dress making, family sewing, Wheeler & Wilson's machine; a permanent situation preferred; City reference. Call for two days at No. 85 East 22d-st.

WANTED.—A FIRST-CLASS OPERATOR ON Wheeler & Wilson wishes to go out by the day or week; understands all kinds of family sewing; has her own machine, if required. Address OPERATOR, No. 200 East 15th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS waitress by a person who understands her business thoroughly; is capable of filling a man's place; has unexceptionable City recommendations. Apply at BEDELL'S, No. 311 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GIRL, as excellent cook in a small private family; can give three years' reference from her last place; willing to assist with the washing and ironing. Can be seen at No. 346 6th-av., between 21st and 22d sts.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A SITuation in a small private family as cook, and to assist at the washing; can give the best of City reference. Please call at No. 320 East 31st-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOman, a situation as nurse and seamstress; can take full charge of an infant; has good City reference. Can be seen at the Protestant Agency, No. 125 4th-av, near 13th-st.

WANTED.—A RESPECTABLE COLORED WOman desires to take in washing; will endeavor to please all that favor her with a call. Address, or call for two days, at No. 68 West 30th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO PROTESTant women, one as first-class cook, the other as laundress; both have City reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen at the Protestant Agency, No. 125 4th-av., near 13th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable English Protestant woman as nurse and seamstress or as lady's maid; can cut and fit. Good references, City and country. At BOOKHAM'S, No. 329 4th-av., near 25th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble German woman as first-class cook; can cook in the French and American styles; thoroughly understands her business in all its branches. Address No. 93 Essex-st., first floor.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH WOMAN, SEWing by the week or month, or would go South with a lady as seamstress; understands all kinds of family sewing. Can be seen, or address S. G., No. 497 3d-av., in the rear house.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTable young woman, as first-class waitress, or would do chamberwork and sewing; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at her last employer's, No. 51 West 9th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, A SITUATON as chambermaid in a private family; can furnish the best of City reference from her last place, where she lived four years. Inquire at No. 391 7th-av., between 34th and 35th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK BY A competent woman, who understands French and American cooking and all kinds of pastry; has good reference. Inquire at No. 266 6th-av., between 16th and 17th sts.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT PROTESTANT person, a situation as nurse and seamstress; can take the entire charge of an infant; has the best of City references from her last place. Can be seen at No. 236 7th-av., between 25th and 26th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT woman as first-class cook; she thoroughly understands cooking in all its branches; no objection to City or country; best of City reference given. Can be seen at No. 129 West 29th-st., in the rear, near 7th-av

---

WANTED—BY A THOROUGH WAITRESS AND chambermaid, with excellent City reference, a situation in a private family or boarding-house; takes charge of the silver and dining-room. Call at No. 192 East 21st-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY THE POSItion of governess or housekeeper in a gentleman's family; undoubted City reference. Address H. G. B., Box No. 1,298 Post-office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS meat and pastry cook; understands soups, side dishes and desserts; best City reference. Call at No. 101 West 19th-st., back room, for two days.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT ENGLISH woman a situation as first-class cook; understands it in all its branches; has good City reference. Can be seen at the Protestant Agency, 125 4th-av., near 13th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman as laundress and chambermaid in a private family. Can be seen at the residence of her last employers, No. 39 East 12th-st., near Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble Protestant woman as cook, and assist with the washing, or would do housework for a small family; best City reference. Can be seen at No. 438 East 13th-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GIRL as chambermaid and waitress, or to take care of children; the best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen at No. 112½ 7th-av., second floor, front room

---

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS COOK, COACHman, waitress, laundress and chambermaid would like situations; good references. Call at No. 247 Thompson-st., corner 4th-st., for four days. Colored servants

---

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WET NURSE by a very healthy and respectable young married woman with a fresh breast of milk. Apply at Employment House, No. 138 11th-st., corner of 6th-av., for three days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE, WELL-RECommended German girl, a situation in a private family. Inquire at the corner of Court and Nelson sts., Brooklyn, (up stairs.)

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable Protestant girl as chambermaid and sewer, and can do fine washing; has excellent reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 289 West 18th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman as first-class laundress; understands all kinds of laundry work; has the best City references. Apply at BEDELL'S No. 311 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble English Protestant woman, as good cook, washer and ironer, or assist in washing; good City references. At BOOKHAM'S, No. 329 4th-av., 25th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble woman as first-class cook; understands boning, larding, pastries, jellies, &c.; has excellent City recommendations. Apply at BEDELL'S, No. 311 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUation as cook; understands her business in all its branches; best of City reference. Call at No. 162 33d-st., between Lexington and 3d avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS dressmaker; would go South with a family. Apply at No. 52 Court-st., between Livingston and Joralemon, Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOman, a situation as cook in a private family; understands meats, game, bread and pastry; has good reference. Call at No. 67 West 18th-st.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY A NUMBER OF German girls, for all capacities, at Mrs. LOWE'S German Institute, No. 17 Stanton-st., near the Bowery.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUAtion as waitress; has the best of City references. Call at No. 162 East 33d-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN A SITUAtion as chambermaid and waitress. Call at No 162 East 33d-st. Best of City reference.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN AMERICAN girl as children's nurse in a private family. Call, or address GEO. ROBERTSON, No. 3 Allen-st.

WANTED—THREE OR FOUR GENTLEMEN'S washing, by an experienced laundress. Inquire at No. 118 East 20th-st.

A LADY OF EDUCATION AND REFINEment will accept the position of housekeeper for a widower, or as companion for an invalid lady; salary of no consequence; anonymous communications not noticed. Address Mrs. FREDERICK PRINCE, Station L, Harlem, New-York.

CITY AND COUNTRY LADIES WHO wish to economize by employing good faithful women and girls at moderate wages can be nicely suited at E. CARROLL'S Agency, No. 69 6th-av.

A VERY GOOD LAUNDRESS DESIRES the washing of families or single gentlemen; application may be made, by permission, at the house of an employer, No. 63 East 26th-st.

A COMPETENT DRESSMAKER WILL attend ladies at their residence, by the day or week. Apply at No. 61 East 12th-st.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable Protestant single young man as first-class waiter in a small private family; understands his business; will be highly recommended by some of the best families in the City. No objection to wages. Can be seen at the Protestant Agency, No. 125 4th-av., for three days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER BY a respectable single young man fully competent to take charge of a vegetable garden; also understands the care of horses; can milk and be generally useful about a gentleman's place, has seven years' experience. Address B. C., Box No. 122 Times Office, for two days.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT SINGLE ENGlishman, a situation as coachman and groom; perfectly understands the care and management of horses; has good City reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen at the Protestant Agency, No. 125 4th-av., near 13th-st.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT SINGLE coachman and groom a situation; understands City driving and the care of road horses; five years' reference from last employer; moderate wages expected for the Winter. Call or address CHARLES, No. 81 Nassau-st., Room No. 9.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a single man who thoroughly understands his business; can milk; will make himself useful; good reference. Address M. O., Box No. 215 Times Office.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION, BY a Protestant man without incumbrance; he has a thorough knowledge of his business; has good City references, and is willing to make himself useful. Call or address H. D., Geo. Murray's stable, 33 East 13th-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT SINGLE young man, a situation as coachman and groom; perfectly understands his business; has good City reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen at the Protestant Agency, No. 125 4th-av., near 13th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble young man, as coachman and groom; thoroughly understands the business in all its branches; has no objections to the country; good reference from his last employer. Address J. M., Box No. 211 Times Office.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE MAN A SITuation as coachman; can produce the most satisfactory reference; disengaged in consequence of the family going to Europe. Address M. R., Box No. 200 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER OR farmer by a single man who thoroughly understands his business and taking care of stock; is not afraid to work; has good reference. Address S. N., Box No. 200 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom, by a man who thoroughly understands his business; has unexceptionable City and country reference from last places; is civil and obliging. Address C., Box No. 214 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN as coachman; he has long experience and is well recommended from his last place; no objection to the country. Address W. S., Box No. 212 Times Office, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN A private family by a respectable single man; (Protestant;) has the best of City reference. Address No. 311 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SOBER MAN as coachman; thoroughly understands his business; is also a good vegetable gardener. Best City references. Address J. C., Box No. 209 Times Office.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED MAN, A situation as shipping or out-door clerk for a wholesale house; can furnish best of Boston references. Address EUTERPE, Boston Post-office.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE MAN, A SCOTCH Protestant, a situation as coachman; understands his business thoroughly; good reference. Address J. S., Box No. 211 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN ENGLISHman as coachman or groom; understands his business; has had many years' experience; best of City references. Address C. F. B., Box No. 201 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN OR gardener, by a single man who thoroughly understands the care of horses and cows; best of City and country reference. Address [illegible] Box No. 230 Times Office.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISHMAN, A SITUAtion as coachman and groom with some good family; can give the best of reference; no objections to the country. Address A., Box No. 2[illegible] Times Office.

A GENTLEMAN DESIRES TO PROCURE a situation for his coachman, whom he can highly recommend. Apply to or address G. CHESTERMAN, No. 76 Nassau-street.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A FEW AGENTS, MALE AND FEMALE, of good address, to canvass for an illustrated and elegantly bound book: to be sold by subscription only. Inducements: Quick sales, large profits and no risk. Apply to Mr. GREENWOOD at Westcott & Co.'s, No. 79 John-st.

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman to go into the country, capable of doing the work of a small family. The situation will make a comfortable home for a widow or a middle-aged woman. Apply immediately to Mrs. HYDE, No. 6 St. Felix-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—AGENTS, MALE AND FEMALE, who want to make money fast, in a light, honorable business. Agents are making as high as $20 per day on $3 to $10 capital. Send two stamps for full particulars and return postage. Address R. WAYVELL, Box No. 4,781 Chicago.

WANTED—AS AGENT OR SALESMAN FOR A glass manufactory, a competent person, who has had experience, and command large orders and sales; satisfactory references will be required. Inquire on Tuesday, Nov. 6, at Messrs. WOLFE & CO., No. 21 Cortlandt-st.

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT man of good plain education and undoubted moral character as a companion of and attendant upon a gentleman's invalid son. Apply at No. 78 East 21st-st., between 9 and 11 o'clock A. M. or after 4 o'clock P. M.

WANTED—A SINGLE MAN OF SOME EXPErience, of good Christian character, to take the oversight of 100 to 120 boys in a Reformatory Institution, out of school hours. Address by letter, C., Box No. 165 Times Office.

WANTED—A SALESMAN ACQUAINTED with the fancy goods business, in Maiden-lane. Address, stating name and references, Box No. 2,488 Post-office.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT GARDENER AND wife, if without incumbrance, may hear of a good place in the country by applying by letter to Box No. 734 Post-office. Unexceptionable references required.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS WAItress and chambermaid. Apply at No. 46 West 26th-st., to-day, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 2 P. M.

WANTED—A FOOTMAN AND INDOOR SERvant for a first-class family. Apply at Carpenter's Employment House, No. 138 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT MAN, AS SECond waiter. Apply at No. 9 West 34th-st., after 12 o'clock.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT WOMAN TO cook, wash and iron in a private family. Apply at No. 88 West 14th-st.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT GIRL TO COOK, wash and iron, with first-class City reference. Can apply at No. 150 West 49th-st.

WANTED—TWO OR THREE FIRST-CLASS salesmen, with large acquaintance. Apply to E. S. JAFFRAY & CO.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS SALESMEN, IN OUR dress goods, shawls, hosiery and print stock. Apply to W. K. PEYTON, Nos. 272 and 274 Bowery.

GIRLS WITH GOOD RECOMMENDATIONS wanted immediately, at CARPENTER'S Select Servants' Institute, No. 138 11th-st., corner 6th-av.; excellent situations now ready for all kinds of experienced servants. Also, for girls lately landed.

LADIES WANTED.—APPLY AT THE OFFICE of the Ladies' Charitable Fair and Grand Presentation Festival, No. 618 Broadway.

PAMPHLET BINDING BY MACHINERY
ELECTION TICKETS CUT AND FOLDED, 8c. per 1,000. JOHN MILLS, No. 81 Ann-st.

SHIPPING.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.
(Limited.)

Steamers weekly to Liverpool, calling at Queenstown. The splendid first-class iron steamships of this line will be dispatched as follows from Pier No. 47 North River:

LOUISIANA....SATURDAY....Nov. 10
ENGLAND....SATURDAY....Nov. 17
ERIN....SATURDAY....Nov. 24
SCOTLAND....SATURDAY....Dec. 1

And every Saturday thereafter.

An experienced Surgeon on each ship, free of charge. Drafts issued for any amount, payable at any bank in Great Britain, or on the continent.

Rates of passage, payable in currency.

	Cabin.	Steerage.
To Liverpool or Queenstown....	$100	$30

Through passage to Paris, London, Antwerp, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at low rates.

Steerage passage tickets to bring persons from Liverpool or Queenstown for $35, currency, can be obtained at No. 27 Broadway.

For freight or cabin passage apply at the office of the Company, No. 57 Broadway; for steerage tickets, at the passage office of the Company, No. 27 Broadway, or No. 275 Pearl-st.

F. W. J. HURST. Manager.

LONDON AND NEW-YORK STEAMSHIP LINE.

Passage to London, direct, $90, $60 and $30 currency. Passage from London, $75, $60 and $30 gold.

ATALANTA, Capt. PINKHAM, from New-York, Nov. 8.
BELLONA, Capt. DIXON, from New-York, Nov. 24.
CELLA, Capt. GLEADELL, from New-York, Dec. 6.
WM. PENN, Capt. BILLINGE, from New-York, Dec. 18.

The new and elegant British iron steamship ATALANTA, 3,000 tons, will leave Pier No. 3, North River, for London direct, on THURSDAY, Nov. 8, at 12 M.

The accommodations for passengers on this ship are unsurpassed.

Freight will be taken and through bills of lading given to Havre, Antwerp, Rotterdam, Amsterdam, and Dunkirk.

For passage apply to CHAS. A. WHITNEY, No. 26 Broadway.

For freight apply to
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.
No. 54 South-st.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
AND
BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

CHINA leaves Boston Wednesday, Nov. 7.
AUSTRALASIAN leaves New-York Wednesday, Nov. 14
JAVA leaves Boston Wednesday, Nov. 21.
PERSIA leaves New-York Wednesday, Nov. 28.
AFRICA leaves Boston Wednesday, Dec. 5.
SCOTIA leaves New-York Wednesday, Dec. 12.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage....$132 50
Second Cabin Passage....80 00
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage....$112 50
Second Cabin Passage....65 00

payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.

For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD. No. 4 Bowling-green.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:

PEREIRE....DUCHESNE....SATURDAY, Nov. 17
VILLE DE PARIS..SURMONT....SATURDAY, Dec. 1
EUROPE....LEMARIE....SATURDAY, Dec. 15
ST. LAURENT....BOCANDE....SATURDAY, Dec. 29

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD.

First cabin, $135; second cabin, $80, including table wine in either class.

These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

Medical attendance free of charge.

Passengers intending to land at Brest can be furnished on board with railroad coupon tickets, and their baggage checked to Paris, at an additional charge of $5 for first and $3 for second class.

GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent No. 58 Broadway.

TAPSCOTT'S

LONDON, LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN STEAMSHIP PASSAGE OFFICES, NO. 86 SOUTH-ST. AND NO. 23 BROADWAY.

Rates of passage, payable in currency:
To London, Liverpool and Queenstown....$30
From Liverpool or Queenstown....35

Passage also by Tapscott's favorite Line of LIVERPOOL AND LONDON PACKETS.

Drafts for £1 and upward, available in all parts of Great Britain and Ireland, issued on the most favorable terms by TAPSCOTT, BROS. & CO., No. 86 South-st. and No. 23 Broadway.

CUNARD LINE.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.
FROM NEW-YORK EVERY WEDNESDAY.

HECLA....Nov. 7
PALMYRA....Nov. 14

RATES OF PASSAGE:
Cabin....$80 Gold.
Steerage....$30 Currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown at low rates.

For Steerage Passage, apply at No. 69 Broadway.

For Freight and Cabin Passage, at No. 4 Bowling-green. E. CUNARD.

STEAM TO GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL,

Calling at Londonderry to land mails and passengers.

The favorite passenger steamships of
THE ANCHOR LINE
SAIL EVERY SATURDAY.

CALEDONIA sails....SATURDAY, Nov. 10.
COLUMBIA sails....SATURDAY, Nov. 17.
BRITANNIA sails....SATURDAY, Nov. 24.

RATES OF PASSAGE PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.

To Liverpool, Glasgow and Derry—Cabins, $90 and $70; steerage, $30.

Prepaid certificates from these ports to New-York, $35.

To Hamburg, Havre, Antwerp, &c., $100 and $37.

For further particulars apply at the Company's offices.

FRANCIS MACDONALD & CO., Agents,
No. 6 Bowling-green, New-York.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.—The Inman Line, sailing semi-weekly, carrying the United States Mails:

CITY OF MANCHESTER....WEDNESDAY....Nov. 7
CITY OF PARIS....SATURDAY....Nov. 10
CITY OF DUBLIN....WEDNESDAY....Nov. 14
EDINBURGH....SATURDAY....Nov. 17
ETNA....WEDNESDAY....Nov. 21

and each succeeding SATURDAY and WEDNESDAY, at noon, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

By the mail steamers sailing every Saturday,

First Cabin....	$90	Steerage....	$30
First Cabin to London....	95	Steerage to London....	34
First Cabin to Paris....	105	Steerage to Paris....	40

PAYABLE IN GOLD.

Passage by the Wednesday steamers, first cabin, $90; steerage, $35. Payable in United States Currency.

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at moderate rates.

Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $30 gold or the equivalent. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.

For further information, apply at the Company's offices.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

THE STEAMSHIP CITY OF MANCHESTER, of the Inman Line, will sail from Pier No. 45 North River at noon on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 7, for Liverpool, calling at Queenstown.

Rates of Passage—Steerage $30, currency.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway.

GREAT REDUCTION
IN PRICE OF PASSAGE TO EUROPE
BY THE
ONLY AMERICAN LINE TO ENGLAND AND FRANCE.

The New-York and Havre Steamship Company's first-class mail steamships ARAGO and FULTON, having been thoroughly refitted, will leave Pier No. 37 North River for Havre, calling at Falmouth, on the following days, at noon, precisely,

FULTON, S. SAMUELS....Saturday, Aug. 4, 1866.
ARAGO, HENRY A. GADSDEN...Saturday, Sept. 1, 1866.
FULTON, S. SAMUELS....Saturday, Sept. 29, 1866.
ARAGO, HENRY A. GADSDEN....Saturday, Oct. 27, 1866.
FULTON, S. SAMUELS....Saturday, Nov. 24, 1866.

And every twenty-eight days thereafter.

PRICES OF PASSAGE PAYABLE IN GOLD
FIRST-CLASS:
Main Saloon....$100 | Lower Saloon....$80
Second class..$50.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The company will not be responsible for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.

J. J. COMSTOCK, Agent,
No. 7 Broadway, New-York.
JAMES A. WOTTON, Havre, General Agent in Europe.
L'HERBETTE, KANE & CO.. Agents in Paris.

PASSAGE TO AND FROM GREAT BRITAIN and IRELAND, by TAPSCOTT'S favorite lines of LONDON and LIVERPOOL PACKETS, sailing every week. Parties wishing to send for their friends or remit money to the Old Country, can do so on the most favorable terms by applying to TAPSCOTT, BROTHERS & CO., No. 86 South-st.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

REGULAR UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS, sailing on the 22d of every month:

SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. R. L. TINKLEPAUGH, Nov. 22.
GUIDING STAR, Capt. W. C. BERRY, Dec. 22.
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. L. F. TIMMERMAN, Jan. 22.

These elegant steamers sail with regularity, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagement of freight or passage, apply to GARRISON & ALLEN, Agents, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

EMPIRE LINE FOR SAVANNAH.

Every SATURDAY from Pier No. 13 North River, Punctually at 3 o'clock P. M.

The favorite sidewheel steamships
SAN SALVADOR, ATKINS, Commander, sails Nov. 10.
SAN JACINTO, LOVELAND, Commander, sails Nov 17.

Through tickets and bills of lading to all points.

Elegant passenger accommodations.

GARRISON & ALLEN, No. 5 Bowling-green. N. Y.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

Every WEDNESDAY, Pier 4 N. R., punctually at 3 P. M.

The elegant and favorite side-wheel steamships
EAGLE, GREENE, Commander, sails Nov. 7.
COLUMBIA, SLOCUM, Commander, sails Nov. 14.
MORRO CASTLE, ADAMS, Commander, sails Nov. 21.

GARRISON & ALLEN, Agents, 5 Bowling-green, N. Y.

FOR HAVANA, VIA NASSAU, N. P.

The British and North American Royal Mail Steam Packet Company's new steamer CORSICA, Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's wharf, at Jersey City, on

MONDAY....Dec. 3 | MONDAY....Dec. 31
At Noon.

Passage money to Nassau....$45
Passage money to Havana....50

Payable in gold or its equivalent.

For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR RICHMOND, NORFOLK AND CITY POINT.

The OLD LINE, from Pier No. 21, North River.
NIAGARA, Capt. COUCH,
EVERY SATURDAY, at 3 P. M.
SARATOGA, Capt. KING,
EVERY WEDNESDAY, at 3 P. M.
G. HEINEKEN & PALMORE,
No. 115 Broadway, (up stairs,)
Agents New-York and Virginia Steamship Co.

FOR RICHMOND, NORFOLK AND CITY POINT.

The side-wheel steamships HATTERAS, Capt. ALEXANDER, every SATURDAY; ALBEMARLE, Capt. BOURNE, every WEDNESDAY, at 12 M., from Pier No. 36 North River; giving through bills of lading, &c., to all points on the Sea Board Railroad and its connection. Freight to Norfolk 6c. per foot; cabin passage $6; freight to City Point and Richmond 8c. per foot; cabin passage $8.

LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents,
No. 88 Liberty-st.

SHIPPING.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S
THROUGH LINE
TO CALIFORNIA,
CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL, VIA PANAMA RAILROAD.

Steamers leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock, noon, as follows:

Nov. 1.—OCEAN QUEEN, Capt. E. HOWES, to connect with GOLDEN CITY, Capt. J. T. WATKINS.

Nov. 10.—ARIZONA, Capt. JEFF. MAURY, to connect with MONTANA, Capt. G. H. BRADBURY.

Nov. 21.—RISING STAR, Capt. A. G. GRAY, to connect with CONSTITUTION, Capt. CAVERLY.

All departures touch at Acapulco; those of 1st and 21st connect at Panama with steamers for South Pacific ports; 1st and 11th for Central American Ports, and those of 1st touch at Manzanillo.

Departure of 11th each month connects with the new steam line from Panama to Australia and New-Zealand.

Steamer of Dec. 11, 1866, will connect with the first steamer of the Company's China Line, leaving San Francisco Jan. 1, 1867, for Hong Kong.

100 pounds baggage allowed each adult. Medicines and attendance free.

For passage tickets and all further information apply at the office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st., North River, New-York. S. K. HOLMAN, Agent.

OPPOSITION LINE

TO CALIFORNIA, VIA NICARAGUA.
THE NORTH AMERICAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY
Will dispatch the fast and elegant steamship
SAN FRANCISCO,
JERRY W. SMITH, Commander,
On TUESDAY, Nov. 20, at noon, from Pier No. 29 North River, foot of Warren-st.,
AT GREATLY REDUCED RATES.

For passage and freight apply at No. 177 West-st., corner of Warren-st. D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent.

STEAM COMMUNICATION BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND AUSTRALASIA,
VIA PANAMA.

The Panama, New-Zealand and Australian Royal Mail Company dispatch a steamer on the 24th of each month from Panama to Wellington, N. Z., and the Australian Colonies, connecting with the steamer of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company leaving New-York for Aspinwall (Colon) on the 11th of each month. First and second class passengers will be conveyed under through ticket at the following rates: From New-York to ports in New-Zealand, or to Sydney or Melbourne, $340 to $364 for first class, and $218 to $243 for second class.

The above rates include the transit across the Isthmus of Panama, and the first-class fares are for forward cabins of the Australian steamer; after cabin, latter $25 additional. Fares payable in United States gold coin.

Special steamers run to the newly-discovered gold region of Hokitika, New-Zealand.

Two hundred and fifty pounds of baggage allowed free to each adult passenger from New-York to Aspinwall by steamer; by railroad from Aspinwall to Panama, 100 lbs.; from Panama to colonial ports by steamer, 336 lbs. first class, and 168 lbs. second class. Freight to be paid on all quantities in excess of the above-named allowances on the several portions of route, and according to the rates of the several Companies.

Children under three years, free; under eight years, quarter fare; under twelve years, half fare; male servants, one-half fare; female do., three-quarters fare; men servants berthed forward, women do. in ladies' cabin.

A limited quantity of merchandise will be conveyed under through bill of lading.

For further information, application to be made to the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, No. 59 Wall-st., or to CHARLES W. WEST, Agent, No. 23 William-st., New-York.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S THROUGH LINE TO JAPAN AND CHINA,
VIA PANAMA AND SAN FRANCISCO, CARRYING THE U. S. MAIL.

FIRST VOYAGE.

Steamer HENRY CHAUNCEY will leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., New-York, at 12 o'clock noon, on TUESDAY, Dec. 11, 1866, connecting via Panama Railroad with steamer GOLDEN CITY, for San Francisco, where passengers, mails and fast freight will be transferred to the Company's splendid steamer COLORADO, to leave that port at noon on TUESDAY, Jan. 1, 1867, for Yokohama and Hong Kong.

Through tickets issued from New-York, adding to regular prices between New-York and San Francisco the following rates, payable in gold or its equivalent:

	First Cabin.	Second Cabin.	Steerage.
San Francisco to Yokohama..	$250	$170	$85
San Francisco to Hong Kong..	300	200	100

Due notice will be given of subsequent voyages.

For through tickets and all further information, apply at the office on the wharf, Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., to S. K. HOLMAN, Agent.

REGULAR UNITED STATES MAIL LINE

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.—The elegant and popular side-wheel steamship QUAKER CITY, W. H. WEST, Commander, will sail THIS DAY, (SATURDAY,) Nov. 3, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 14 East River, connecting at Charleston with the steamer DICTATOR for the Florida ports. Passage tickets and through bills of lading given to all points South and Southwest.

ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.
The ANDALUSIA will follow TUESDAY, Nov. 6.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.

THE PEOPLE'S MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

The favorite steamship
EMILY B. SOUDER, Capt. LOCKWOOD,
will sail on THURSDAY, Nov. 8, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 36 North River.

Through bills of lading and passage tickets given in connection with the South Carolina Railroad and its connections.

For freight or passage, apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents,
No. 88 Liberty-st.

REGULAR UNITED STATES MAIL LINE

For Charleston, S. C., the Florida ports and the South and Southwest. The elegant steamship ANDALUSIA, IRA BURSLEY, Commander, is now receiving cargo, and will sail on TUESDAY, Nov. 6, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 14 East River, connecting at Charleston with the steamer DICTATOR for the Florida ports. Through bills of lading and passage tickets given to all points South and Southwest. ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.

The SARAGOSSA will follow SATURDAY, Nov. 10.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.—THE ATLANTIC COAST MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.'S side-wheel steamship

FLAMBEAU, Capt. EVERSON, sails THURSDAY, Nov. 8.

HERMAN LIVINGSTON, Capt. BAKER, sails THURSDAY, Nov. 15.

From Pier No. 36 North River at 3 P. M.

Through passage tickets and bills of lading to all points in connection with the Central Railroad of Georgia. For freight or passage apply to

LIVINGSTON & FOX & CO., Agents,
No. 88 Liberty-st.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.—MURRAY'S LINE.

EVERY TUESDAY.

The favorite steamship VIRGO, E. M. BULKLEY, Commander, will sail on TUESDAY, Nov. 6, at 3 P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 16 East River, foot of Wall-st.

Through bills of lading and passage tickets given to all points in connection with Georgia Central Railroad.

For freight or passage apply to
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO.,
Nos. 61 and 62 South-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS.

The Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Company's first-class steamship
STAR OF THE UNION, 1,200 tons,
Capt. COOKSEY,
having been detained, will sail for
NEW-ORLEANS,
On TUESDAY, Nov. 6, at 4 P. M.

Cabin passage....$60
Deck passage....30

An allowance will be made to passengers from New-York for their fare to this city.

For passage, having first-class accommodations, apply to WILLIAM L. JAMES, Agent,
No. 314 South Delaware-av.,
Philadelphia.

STAR LINE FOR NEW-ORLEANS.

THE NEW-YORK MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S fine ocean steamers will leave Pier No. 46 North River, at 3 o'clock P. M., as follows:

MERRIMACK, on SATURDAY, Nov. 3.
MISSISSIPPI, on SATURDAY, Nov. 10.
MATANZAS, on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 14.
MORNING STAR, on SATURDAY, Nov. 17.

All bills of lading signed at the office upon the pier.

For freight or passage apply to
C. K. GARRISON, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS—BLACK STAR LINE.

The steamship
———— Capt. ————
will leave on SATURDAY, Nov. 10, from Pier No. 13 N. R., at 3 o'clock precisely.

For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to R. LOWDEN, Agent,
Corner Cedar and West sts.
DAVID McCOARD, Agent in New-Orleans.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The new and first-class steamship GEORGE CROMWELL, Capt. E. E. VAILL, will leave Pier No. 9 North River, SATURDAY, Nov. 10, at 3 o'clock P. M.

For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

The GEN. GRANT will follow.

FOR WILMINGTON, N. C.—THE A 1 steamship COMMANDER is now receiving cargo, and will sail on TUESDAY, Nov. 6, from Pier No. 14 East River. ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.

U. STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, 262 Broadway.

STEAMBOATS.

THE OLD LINE.

SAG HARBOR, GREENPORT, ORIENT.

Steamer ARTISAN, Capt. S. C. GIBBS, from Pier No. 43 East River, (foot of Rutgers-st.,) every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 4 P. M.

WILLIAMS BROTHERS, No. 5 Beekman-st.

FOR PROVIDENCE DIRECT.—THE steamer VICKSBURG, Capt. GEO. B. HULL, will leave Pier No. 35 North River, for Providence, EVERY SATURDAY AFTERNOON, at 4 o'clock.

For freight or passage apply on board, or to
E. PHILLIPS,
No. 216 Franklin-st.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND WHITE MOUNTAINS—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad.

MEETINGS.

OFFICERS' UNION OF THE MERCANTILE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.—The first annual meeting of this Association will be held on FRIDAY next, the 9th instant, at 5 o'clock P. M., at Delmonico's, corner of 14th-st. and 5th-av. A full and punctual attendance of members is particularly requested. By order. S. HASTINGS GRANT,
CLINTON HALL, Nov. 2, 1866. Recording Secretary.

HANCOCK LODGE, NO. 49, I. O. OF O. F.—The members of Hancock's Lodge, No. 49, I. O. of O. F., are notified to meet at the lodge-room, Odd Fellows' Hall, on MONDAY, Nov. 5, at 1 o'clock precisely, for the purpose of paying the last tribute of respect to brother A. Heilner. By order
JAS. GRAY, N. G.
CHAS. A. WILSON, Secretary.

UNIVERSITY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—The annual election for members of the Council, by the stockholders, will be held on MONDAY, Nov. 5, at 9 A. M., in the Council-room, in the University, Washington-square. The poll will be open for one hour. HOWARD CROSBY, Secretary.
OCT. 30, 1866.

STOVES, RANGES, &C.

FRENCH AND EUROPEAN HOTEL ranges, all sizes; broilers, carving tables, &c., made by BRAMHALL, DEANE & CO., No. 268 Canal and Nos. 247 and 249 Water-st. Sole Agents for Biodgett's celebrated Portable Ovens

GOTHIC FURNACES—FIRE-PLACE, PARLOR and portable heaters; gas heating and cooking stoves; Magee's elevated oven ranges; zero refrigerators. ALEX. M. LESLEY No. 605 6th-av., N. Y.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

A FIRST-CLASS HOUSE AND DESIRABLE NEIGHBORHOOD—Handsome parlors, bedrooms and single rooms; fine new carpet; superior table d'hote at 6 o'clock, breakfast à la carte, private dinners for families, in the best French style in the City, at moderate prices for the Winter; gas. Nos. 21 and 23 Great Jones-st.

A FRENCH AND A GERMAN LADY, who are engaged with private lessons during the morning, wish to find respectable families where two hours' daily instruction, by the one in French, by the other in German, English or music, will be considered an equivalent for their board. References exchanged. Address F. W., Christern's Foreign Book-store, No. 863 Broadway.

A BACK ROOM ON SECOND FLOOR.—Handsomely furnished, with every convenience, to let with board; ample closets, hot and cold water; also, hall bedroom, third floor; good references required. No. 167 West [illegible]-st.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED FRONT room to let, with board, to gentleman and wife; also two single rooms. Few boarders taken; reference required. No. 160 East 10th-st.

A SUITE OF HANDSOMELY FURNISHED rooms on second floor to let to a gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen; private table if desired. No. 23 West 22d-st.

A DESIRABLE SUITE OF FURNISHED rooms for two gentlemen, without board, in the first-class house No. 34 West 25th-st., near Madison Park.

VERY ELEGANTLY-FURNISHED apartment to let, by a private family living between Union and Madison squares; private table; references exchanged. Address A. T., Box No. 1,638 Post-office.

NO 30 UNION-SQUARE—A BEDROOM AND sitting-room communicating on second story back; also a small room on fourth story front, to be rented with board.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO RENT, WITHOUT board, in a private family, No. 13 East 16th-st.; only those desiring first-class accommodations need apply.

TO LET—A SUITE OF ROOMS ON MADISON-av., with private table, second floor, by a family obliged by sickness to relinquish them. Address, with name, M., Box No. 1,221 Post-office.

ROOMS WANTED—SECOND FLOOR, UNfurnished, or partially so, moderate, between 2d and 6th avs., 8th and 23d sts. Address ALLEN, No. 159 Pearl-st.

ATTENTION—PARTIES COMING TO THE City can be accommodated with elegantly furnished rooms. Board from $6 to $12 per week. Apply at No. 84 Barrow-st., corner of Hudson.

TO LET—WITH BOARD, AT NO. 33 EAST 22D-st., an elegant room on first floor, with abundance of pantries and closets. References exchanged.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—WITH breakfast, for a gentleman and wife or two single gentlemen, at No. 20 West 15th-st.

TWO VERY PRETTY ROOMS ON SECOND floor, neatly furnished, to let; terms $10 and $15, or would be let together. Inquire at 29 East 14th-st.

ELEGANTLY FURNISHED SUITES OF rooms to let; also single rooms with board. Address D., Box No. 116 *Times* Office.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD FOR THE WINTER can be procured at an agreeable private residence in Ulster County by four adults; a single family preferred; liberal table, piano, library and other accommodations. Terms reasonable. Address, with reference, C. B. H., Esopus, Ulster County, N. Y.

RAILROADS.

HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAILROADS.—On and after MONDAY, May 14, 1866, trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, will leave New-York as follows:

7:45 A. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, 30th-st. and 10th-av., through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars, and connecting at Troy with trains for Rutland, Burlington and Montreal.

10 A. M. Mail train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for North.

11 A. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, 26th-st. and 4th-av., connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, etc.; at Albany with trains for West, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga Springs, Rutland, Burlington and Montreal.

4 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with trains for West, and at Troy with trains for Montreal, with sleeping-car attached.

5 P. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, connecting at Chatham with Western Road for Lebanon Springs and Pittsfield; at Albany with trains for West, and at Troy with trains for Rutland, Burlington and Montreal.

7 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, and through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars. Also sleeping-car every day excepting Saturdays attached from New-York through to Ogdensburgh without change, via Rome, W. and O. Railroad. This train will run on Sundays. Connection for Troy will be made at East Albany.

11 P. M. Train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-car attached, arriving at Albany and Troy in the morning, and connecting with trains for North and West.

WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT foot of Chambers-st., Pavonia Ferry:

7:45 A. M.—Day Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South.
8:30 A. M.—Way Train daily to Otisville.
10 A. M.—Express Mail, Buffalo, Salamanca and West.
3 P. M.—Way Train, for Middletown.
4:30 P. M.—Way, for Port Jervis, Newburgh, Warwick.
5:30 P. M.—Night Express, Buffalo, Salamanca and Dunkirk.
7 P. M.—Lightning Express, daily, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South.
8 P. M.—Emigrant Train daily, for the West.

Express trains run in direct connection with all Southern and Western lines.

W. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass. Agent. H. RIDDLE, Gen'l Su't.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—WINTER ARRANGEMENT. FROM NOV. 1, 1866.

Leave James-slip, New-York:
9 A. M., mail train for Greenport and way stations.
11 A. M., for Syosset and way stations.
3 P. M., Riverhead Express train.
4 P. M., for Syosset and way stations.
5 P. M., for Farmingdale and way stations, and on Saturday nights for North Islip.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 5:00 and 9:12 A. M. and 1:15 4:22 and 6:02 P. M. Saturdays only at 11:15 P. M. The 9:12, 4:22, and 6:02 run through to Monsey.

THOMAS W. DEMAREST, Superintendent.

AUCTION SALES.

ARMY BLANKETS.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE, PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 22, 1866.

Will be offered for sale at public auction, on account of the United States, at the Schuylkill Arsenal, Gray's Ferry Road, Philadelphia, Penn., on MONDAY, the 5th day of November next, commencing at 12 o'clock M.:

50,000 (FIFTY THOUSAND)
(more or less)
U. S. ARMY BLANKETS,

new and in good condition. Samples can be seen at the Schuylkill Arsenal and at this office.

ALSO,
5,193 pairs Buckskin Gloves.
2,649 pairs Woolen Mittens.

TERMS OF SALE—Cash, in Government funds. Purchasers must remove the property within five days after purchase.

The blankets will be delivered in bales of 50 each.

G. H. CROSMAN,
Assistant Quartermaster-General.
Brevet Brig.-Gen. United States Army.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER.

On WEDNESDAY, Nov. 7, at 11 o'clock, at our gallery, No. 93 Liberty-st.:

A choice collection of ancient and modern oil-paintings, water-colors, engravings, embracing the works of J. W. GLASS, C. P. LESLIE, C. STANFIELD, J. P. PARTRIDGE, VERBRICK, MORRIS, and others. Also, a private collection of fine engravings of celebrated actors and actresses, just received from London, many of which are very scarce and valuable. Full particulars will be found in catalogue. Now on exhibition.

AUCTION SALE.

By order of Rear Admiral Chas. H. Bell, Commandant of this Station, I will sell by public auction, at the Navy-yard, New-York, on MONDAY, Nov. 5, 1866, at 12 M., the following as they are, viz:

27 boats of various sizes and patterns;
Also a lot of old iron galleys.

EDWD. HOOKER,
A. V. Lt. Comdt. U. S. N.,
Naval Storekeeper.
NAVY-YARD, NEW-YORK, Oct. 25, 1866.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

ELEGANT GREENHOUSE PLANTS,

THE PROPERTY OF RICHARD F. CARMAN, Esq. By EDW. SCHENCK, on MONDAY, Nov. 5, at 11 o'clock, at Mr. Carman's country seat, adjoining High Bridge Hotel. If the weather is not fair, the sale will be postponed.

LEGAL NOTICES.

AT A STATED TERM OF THE DISTRICT COURT of the United States of America for the Eastern District of New-York, held at the United States Court-rooms in the City of Brooklyn, on the nineteenth day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six—Present, Hon. Charles L. Benedict, District Judge—GEORGE PLACE and CHARLES PLACE vs. The STEAMBOAT CITY OF NORWICH, HER TACKLE, &c.—A libel having been filed in the above-entitled cause to recover damages for certain merchandise lost on board said steamboat *City of Norwich*, by reason of a collision between her and the schooner *General S Van Vliet*, on Long Island Sound, on the 18th day of April, 1866; and the said steamboat having been attached by, and being now in custody of, the Marshal of this District, under and by virtue of the process of this Court, issued pursuant to the prayer of said libel: and the Norwich and New-York Transportation Company having appeared in said cause and presented a petition to the Court, setting forth, among other things, that they were the owners of said steamboat, &c., at the time of the collision aforesaid; that by reason of such collision the said steamboat took fire and sank, having on board a cargo belonging to numerous owners unknown to the petitioners, and that the claims arising out of the collision and loss aforesaid will, if established, exceed the value of said steamboat and her freight pending at the time of such collision and the fire occasioned thereby, and praying that said petitioners may be declared entitled to the benefit of the Act of Congress, entitled, "An Act to limit the liability of shipowners and for other purposes," passed March 3, 1851, and that said steamboat, &c., may be discharged from custody, and that she and her owners may be discharged from further liability by reason of the said collision and fire, and the loss arising therefrom, upon giving a stipulation for the value of said steamboat and her freight pending at the time of such collision, fire and loss, such stipulation to be for the benefit of the libelants and of all others who may intervene and prove themselves entitled to compensation for damages sustained in consequence of said collision, fire and loss, and praying for other and further relief, &c.

Now, on reading and filing said petition, and on motion of J. W. C. Leveridge, Proctor for the petitioners, ordered that all parties having claims against said steamboat or her owners, arising out of the collision, fire and loss aforesaid, be and appear before this Court at the United States Court-rooms, Number 139 Montague-street, in the City of Brooklyn aforesaid, on the seventh day of November, 1866, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petitioners should not be granted, and why the Court should not make such other or further order in the premises as may seem meet.

And on like motion, it is further ordered that a copy of this order be served, by publication thereof in the Brooklyn *Union* and in the NEW-YORK TIMES, daily, for fourteen days prior to the return thereof. By the Court.

SAMUEL T. JONES, Clerk.
J. W. C. LEVERIDGE, Proctor.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

A SIX-SEAT PHAETON, TWO CABRIOLAS, two extension-top barouches, and dog cart, all second hand; also, 500 new carriages and harness, at 20 per cent. less than Broadway stores. JOHN C. HAM, No. 10 East 4th-st., corner Broadway.

FOR SALE.

EXECUTORS' SALE.

The subscribers, Executors of the last will of Cornelius S. Van Wagoner, deceased, will sell at public vendue, at the Franklin House, in the City of Paterson, N. J., on MONDAY, the 12th day of November, at the hour of 2 o'clock in the afternoon of that day, the two stone dwellings Nos. 45 and 47 Ward-st., the two frame dwellings Nos. 95 and 97 Cross-st., the brick store No. 118 Congress-st., the frame dwelling No. 23 Boudinot-st., the frame dwelling No. 17 Hamburgh-av., and the brick dwelling No. — Totowa-av.

The two stone dwellings are three stories and basement, substantially built, furnished with gas, bath, water-closets, stationary tubs, &c.; in a good location and within easy five minutes' walk of the depot; 16 trains daily to New-York, which can be reached in 45 to 50 minutes. The store is 26 by 80 feet; in the best part of the city for business.

Terms will be liberal, and made known on day of sale.

A. B. WOODRUFF, } Executors.
A. A. FONDA, }

PATERSON, N. J., Oct. 22, 1866.

IMPROVED IRON AND COAL PROPERTY
FOR SALE.

The best and best-improved iron and bituminous coal property now on the market, situated in the State of Pennsylvania, with furnace and mines fully tested and approved, with first-class railway and water facilities, and ready for immediate business, can be purchased on the most favorable terms by early application to COAL, Box No. 4,651 New-York Post-office.

300 BUILDING PLOTS, CONTAINING from four to sixteen City lots each, for sale, in shares, and choice of plots to be drawn for; situated near Fordham and Tremont Depots, Harlem Railroad; 30 minutes' ride from 26th-st., and 5 minutes' walk from horse railroad, connecting at Harlem with Third-av. cars; price of each plot, $450, 50 per cent. of which may remain on bond and mortgage. There are many valuable plots, ranging from $800 to $3,000 each. These plots are so nearly disposed of that the drawing will positively take place on the 22d inst. For maps and pamphlets, giving full particulars, apply to F. Grote, No. 73 Fulton-st., George Banks, No. 126 Bowery, H. Stoney, No. 86 6th-av.; or John Berrian or John Cornell, Fordham, who will conduct parties to the property and give every desired information.

FOR SALE—THE BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY seat of the late Thomas Richardson, situated near West Farms, in Westchester County, about three miles from Central Park, and accessible from the City at all hours by steamboat and cars; contains about 26 acres; thoroughly English tiled, drained, and in a high state of cultivation, with large dwelling house in perfect order, containing all modern improvements, grounds beautifully laid out, with fine lawns, a great variety of fruit, evergreen and other trees; green houses, graperies, farm houses and outbuildings complete; the place is perfect in all of its appointments, and hardly surpassed by any in the country. Apply to WILLIAM WATSON, at his residence close by, or at No. 29 Park-place, or to SAMUEL NIMMONS, No. 15 Broadway.

FIFTH-AV. AND 30TH-ST.—FOR SALE—The very desirable brown-stone dwelling-house, northwest corner of 5th-av. and 30th-st.; lot 40x125 feet; house 35 feet front on the avenue with spacious extension building in the rear; possession immediately; also the stable on south side of 30th-st., opposite the dwelling-house, 25x98:9 feet. Apply to Executors of W. W. DE FORREST, deceased, No. 82 South-st.

TO CAPITALISTS.—FOR SALE, A VALUABLE piece of ground of 290 acres, situate in East Chester, 14 miles from the City Hall, and 2 miles from Williamsbridge; mansion 44 feet square, with wings attached, and with all necessary improvements, commanding views of the land and adjacent country. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE FOUR-STORY BROWN-stone house and full lot No. 19 East 25th-st., between Madison and 4th avs.; one of the most convenient and desirable situations in the City; house built for the owner, first-class and in good order; immediate possession given. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, 2 Pine-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE AND FRUIT FARM FOR SALE.—100 acres, stocked with all kinds of fine fruit, and with about 30 acres in valuable timber, on the line of New-Jersey Railroad, within 10 minutes' drive of depot at Rahway. Apply to THOMAS STEWART, No. 22 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED, on Gramercy Park, an extra large and elegant house and stable, with extra-sized lot, situated on one of the best corners of the Park. For full particulars and permits to view the premises, apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE—AT TOTTENVILLE, S. I., TERMINUS of the Staten Island Railroad, a first-class cottage of ten rooms, now building, three minutes' walk from depot and river; splendid river prospect; can keep a boat; plenty of fish, clams, oysters and game. Apply of the owner, No. 223 Barrow-st., Jersey City.

CENTRAL PARK LOTS—$1,000 LESS FOR lot than any others between Fifth and Madison, within twenty squares above these. It is the interest of purchasers and builders to secure them. Price is as stated, and thus offered by owner to command a ready sale. J. A. DAVIS, No. 53 Walker-st.

DOUBLE HOUSE FOR SALE.—NO. 109 West 14th-st, with stable in the rear; house very roomy and very substantially built; in perfect order; immediate possession; price $65,000. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

$16.500.—FOR SALE—THE THREE-story high-stoop house, 22 feet front, with all modern improvements, No. 267 West 34th-st. Apply to SAMUEL HART & CO., No. 43 John-st.

FOR SALE.—HOUSES IN 2D-ST., BETWEEN 6th and 7th avs. Inquire of J. B. BULLOCK, No. 65 Nassau-st., Room No. 10.

TO CAPITALISTS.—SIX LOTS ON THE 5TH-av., opposite Central Park, near the grand entrance. Apply to THOS. DUGAN, office Fifth-avenue Hotel.

PRIVATE STABLE FOR SALE—NO. 73 West 18th-st. Apply at No. 54 William-st., Room No. 19, from 11 to 2 o'clock.

FOR SALE—O[illegible] A CORNER ON 4TH-AV., A large first-class [illegible]-basement house. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

CENTRAL PARK LOTS ONLY FOR SALE. THOS. DUGAN, office, 5th-av. Hotel.

TO LET.

NO. 170 FIFTH-AVENUE,

Corner 22d-st.

Handsomely furnished rooms (bath rooms attached) en suite,
For gentlemen only.
Without board.

FURNISHED HOUSES TO RENT.

S. W. BENEDICT, Nos. 4 and 6 Pine-st.

HOUSE TO LET WITH ALL THE IMPROVEMENTS, No. 164 Allen-st.; possession immediately. Inquire of OLIVER MOWBRAY, No. 139 Grand-st.

A FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET IN 5th-av., between 22d and 23d sts. Apply for particulars to C. P. FISCHER, No. 101 Wall-st.

TO LET—ON UNION-SQUARE, A FULL-SIZED high-stoop and fully-furnished house, for 6, 12 or 18 months. HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO RENT—ON 45TH-st., near 6th-av.; three-story, brown-stone front. Apply to HORACE ANDREWS, No. 55 Liberty-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—IN THE UPPER PART OF THE City or Harlem, by a lady and daughter, (no servants or children,) a couple of rooms for housekeeping; rent moderate; references exchanged. Address Mrs. W., Box No. 104 *Times* Office.

HOTELS.

AT THE ASHLAND HOUSE—ONE LARGE front parlor on the first floor, 24th-st.; also one on second floor, front, with alcove bedroom, closets, hot and cold water, &c., to let with board permanently to grown persons only; also one front and one rear room on the second and fourth floors.

FURNITURE.

AT 20 PER CENT
REDUCTION IN PRICE.
DE GRAAF & TAYLOR,
Nos. 87 and 89 Bowery, and 65 Chrystie-st.,
still continue to be the largest Furniture Manufacturers in the City.
PARLOR, DINING-ROOM AND CHAMBER FURNITURE AND BEDDING,
CANOPY AND VICTORIA BEDSTEADS,
for the Southern Trade.

A SILVER MEDAL WAS AWARDED TO
J. F. C. PICKHARDT,
AT THE LAST AMERICAN INSTITUTE FAIR,
for the best
EXPENSION PARLOR BEDSTEAD
and
UPHOLSTERY,
No. 167 Bleecker-st.—Factory Nos. 203 and 205 Sullivan-st.
Also, first-class FURNITURE on hand and made to order and warranted

EXTENSION TABLES,
RICH AND PLAIN.
WILLIAM HEERDT,
MANUFACTURER,
NO. 150 WOOSTER-ST.,
Between Prince and Houston sts., New-York.
A large assortment always on hand.

ANNIVERSARIES.

THE ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTIETH anniversary of the Second Congregational Church of Greenwich, Conn., will be celebrated on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 7. The day and evening will be devoted to appropriate exercises. All who feel an interest in the occasion are cordially invited to attend. Provision will be made for strangers who may be present.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INKS.—"Keys' National Writing Fluid" and "American Union Ink." No sediment; flow freely and do not corrode. Sold by the trade generally. Manufactured by REEVES & CO., successor to J. G. Keys. Removed to No. 303 Washington-st., near Reade.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLE MANTELS—THE BEST PLACE in the City to purchase Marble Mantels of the latest designs, at very low prices, is at A. KLABER'S Marble Works, No. 109 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., New-York; mantels put up in the country. Cut this out.

MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS—SUperior in appearance, more durable, half the price of marble. T. B. STEWART, 605 6th-av., bet. 35th and 36th.

AMUSEMENTS.

RISTORI'S RETURN FROM BOSTON.

French Theatre....Director, J. Grau
SEASON OF SIX NIGHTS.
MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, FRIDAYS.

MONDAY, Nov. 12, opening night, and Wednesday, MME. ADELAIDE RISTORI in Scribe and Legouve's tragedy, ADRIENNE LECOUVREUR.

In Brooklyn, TUESDAY, Nov. 13, ADRIENNE LECOUVREUR.

The sale of tickets for Mme. Ristori's first three nights and Matinee commences Monday, Nov. 5, at the Ristori Ticket Office, No. 652 Broadway, Chickering's.

THEATRE FRANCAIS.

West 14th-st., near 6th-av.
TUESDAY, Nov. 6, at 7¾ P. M.,
LE TOREADOR,
Opera in two acts, by Adam.
LE CHALET,
Opera in one act. Music by Adam.

THURSDAY, Nov. 8,
Debut of Mlle. BONCONSIGLIO.

Ticket office at Beer & Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, and Macoy & Herwig's, Nos. 112 and 114 Broadway.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

ITALIAN OPERA.
DIRECTOR....MAX MARETZEK
TWO GRAND OPERA NIGHTS.
MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 5, at 8 o'clock.
FAUST, FAUST.
MISS CLARA LOUISE KELLOGG.
MLLE. STELLA BONHEUR, (her first appearance.)
MAZZOLENI, BELLINI, ANTONUCCI FOSCATI.
TUESDAY EVENING, Nov. 6, at 8 o'clock.
First appearance of
SIGNORINA ANTOINETTA RONCONI,
L'ELISIR ET AMORE.
SIGNORINA ANTOINETTA RONCONI.
SIGNOR BARAGLI. SIGNOR ANTONUCCI.
GIORGIO RONCONI,
In his world-renowned character of Dr. Dulcamara.

The sale of reserved seats and tickets will commence THIS MORNING in Brooklyn, at the Box-office of the Academy, and in New-York at Macoy & Herwig's, Nos. 112 and 114 Broadway.

STEINWAY HALL.

SECOND WEEK OF
THE BATEMAN CONCERTS.
PROGRAMME FOR MONDAY EVENING, NOV. 5.

Mme. PAREPA will sing the cavatina "O Luce" (Linda); Ganz's song, "Sing, birdie, sing," the favorite duo "Per valli," with Sig. BRIGNOLI, and the Quartuor from "Don Pasquale," with Signors BRIGNOLI, FERRANTI and FORTUNA.

Signor BRIGNOLI will sing the Romanza, "M'appari" (Martha); Mr. Hatton's exquisite English ballad, "Good by, Sweetheart," the duo "Per Valli," with Mme. Parepa and in the Quatuor.

Signor FERRANTI will sing the Tarentella, "Invito alla Danza," the Canzone, "The Fop," and in the Quatuor.

Signor FORTUNA will sing "Di Provenza" and in the Quatuor.

Mr. S. B. MILLS will perform Liszt's fantasia, "L'Africaine," and his own "Caprice Galop."

Mr. CARL ROSA will play Mendelssohn's "Last Movement of Concerto."

Mr. J. L. HATTON at the Piano.

THE ORCHESTRA (Mr. THEODORE THOMAS, Director,) will play the Overture, "Poet and Peasant," and a grand march.

Concerts on WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS, and a Matinee SATURDAY NOON.

Secured seats, $1 50. Entrance tickets, $1. To be had at Steinway Hall, Beer & Schirmer's, Pond's, and at Nos. 112 and 114 Broadway.

GERMAN STADT THEATRE,
NOS. 45 AND 47 BOWERY.

Farewell appearance of BOGUMIL DAWISON.

THIS (Monday) EVENING, Nov. 5, will be presented
SHAKESPEARE'S TRAGEDY, OTHELLO.
Mr. BOGUMIL DAWISON in his great character of
OTHELLO.
Supported by the full strength of the Company.

NOTICE.—This is positively the last night of Mr. Bogumil Dawison's engagement in New-York before his departure for Philadelphia, where he will appear at the Academy of Music, Nov. 7, 8, 9, 10 and 12, in some of his great tragedian characters, supported by the entire Stock Company of the New-York Stadt Theatre.

THEATRE TICKET OFFICE.

Reserved seats for all first-class Theatres, Concerts, &c., can always be obtained at the
THEATRE TICKET OFFICE,
Nos. 112 and 114 BROADWAY.

LECTURES.

JOHN B. GOUGH

Will deliver his popular lecture on
LIGHTS AND SHADOWS OF LONDON LIFE,
on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Nov. 7, at Cooper Institute, for the benefit of
ORVILLE GARDNER.

Tickets may be obtained of
Loder, Bros., & Co., No. 313 Broadway.
C. H. Applegate & Bro., No. 354 Broadway.
Halstead & Stiles, No. 52 Murray-st.
Oliver L. Gardner, No. 110 Bowery.
Wm. K. Peyton, No. 274 Bowery.
Foster & Palmer, Bible House, and at the door on the evening of the lecture.
Tickets, 50 cents. No reserved seats.
Doors open at 6:30; lecture to commence at 8 o'clock.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

TO CANVASSERS OF ELECTION—NOTICE.

IN BOARD OF SUPERVISORS, } Oct. 30, 1866. }

At a meeting of the Board of Supervisors, held this day, the following resolution was adopted:

JOSEPH B. YOUNG, Clerk.

Resolved, That the County of New-York be and is hereby divided, for the next election, into eleven Return Districts, as follows:

First District, composed of the First, Second, Third and Fifth Wards.
Second District, composed of the Fourth and Sixth Wards.
Third District, composed of the Seventh and Thirteenth Wards.
Fourth District, composed of the Tenth and Fourteenth Wards.
Fifth District, composed of the Eleventh and Seventeenth Wards.
Sixth District, composed of the Eighth and Ninth Wards.
Seventh District, composed of the Fifteenth and Eighteenth Wards.
Eighth District, composed of the Sixteenth Ward.
Ninth District, composed of the Twenty-first Ward.
Tenth District, composed of the Twentieth and Twenty-second Wards.
Eleventh District, composed of the Twelfth and Nineteenth Wards.

And, That the Chairman of each Board of Canvassers of the several Election Districts, in each Return District, shall return the original statements, together with a copy of the Poll List at the General Election to be held in November, and deliver the same to the Supervisor who is herein designated for receiving the same.

The following-named Supervisors are hereby designated to receive the original returns from the Canvassers of the said Return Districts respectively, as follows:

First District—Supervisor Henry Smith, at No. 7 City Hall.
Second District—Supervisor Walter Roche, at No. 514 Pearl-street.
Third District—Supervisor William M. Tweed, at No. 237 Broadway.
Fourth District—Supervisor James Hays, at No. 7 City Hall.
Fifth District—Supervisor Andreas Willmann, at No. 31 Bowery.
Sixth District—Supervisor Andrew Bleakley, at No. 7 City Hall.
Seventh District—Supervisor Orison Blunt, at No. 118 Ninth-street.
Eighth District—Supervisor Sheridan Shook, at No. 7 City Hall.
Ninth District—Supervisor Smith Ely, Jr., at No. 7 City Hall.
Tenth District—Supervisor William R. Stewart, at No. 113 West Thirty-third-street.
Eleventh District—Supervisor Fox, at No. 7 City Hall.

CENTRAL PARK ORDINANCES.

The Board of Commissioners of the Central Park do ordain as follows:

Section 7 of the ordinances of this Board is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

SEC. 7. Two pounds are hereby established in the Central Park, for the impounding of horses, cattle, sheep, goats, dogs, swine, geese, and other animals found trespassing upon said Park. All such animals found at large upon the Park may be taken by any person or persons, and driven or carried to one of the said pounds, and may be kept inclosed therein during five days, at the end of which time, if not previously claimed, they may be sold at public auction; provided, that two days previous notice of the sale thereof, shall have been conspicuously posted at the pound.

The owner of any animal so impounded by virtue of the ordinances of the Central Park, may redeem the same before the day of sale by the payment to the Treasurer of the Board as follows:

For each animal other than goats and geese $2, and the expense of keeping.
For each goat $4, and the expense of keeping.
For geese 25 cents each, and the expenses of keeping.
The expenses of keeping shall be reckoned as follows:
For each horse, dog, or head of neat stock, 50 cents per day.
For each goat, swine, or sheep, 20 cents per day.
For each goose, 5 cents per day.

If within one month after the sale of any impounded animal its former owner shall appear and claim the same, the Treasurer shall, after deducting the full amount of the charges above provided for, pay over to him the proceeds of its sale.

The above ordinance was adopted at a meeting of the Board of Commissioners of the Central Park, held on the 19th inst., and is published in obedience to the requirements of an act entitled "An act for the regulation and government of the Central Park in the City of New-York," passed April 17, 1857.

The following section of said act is applicable to the above ordinances:

SEC. 15. All persons offending against such ordinances shall be deemed guilty of misdemeanor and be punished on conviction before the Mayor, Recorder or any magistrate of the City of New-York, by a fine not exceeding fifty dollars, and in default of payment by imprisonment not exceeding thirty days.

By order of the Board,
ANDW H. GREEN,
Comptroller of the Park.
Dated NEW-YORK, Oct. 26, 1866.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that on the 12th day of November, 1866, I shall proceed to draw Jurors for the following Courts, to be held in and for the City and County of New-York, on the 3d day of December, 1866:

Two panels of 100 Petit Jurors, each for a Supreme Court, Parts 1 and 2.
One panel of 100 Petit Jurors, for a Supreme Court Oyer and Terminer.
A panel of 36 Grand Jurors, for a Supreme Court Oyer and Terminer.
A panel of 150 Petit Jurors, for a Court of General Sessions.
A panel of 36 Grand Jurors, for a Court of General Sessions.
Two panels of 104 Petit Jurors, each for a Court of Common Pleas, Part 1 and 2.
Two panels of 104 Petit Jurors, each for a Superior Court, Part 1 and 2.

WM. C. CONNER, Clerk.

STREET COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE, }
NO. 237 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Nov. 1, 1866. }

CHANGE OF GRADE.—PUBLIC NOTICE IS hereby given that propositions for the following improvements are pending before the Common Council, viz.: To change the grade of Sixty-fifth-street, from Tenth-avenue to the Hudson River; also Sixty-sixth-street, from Tenth-avenue to the Hudson River. Maps showing the proposed change of grade can be seen at this office.

All persons interested in the foregoing mentioned change of grades, and having objections thereto, are requested to present the same, in writing, to the undersigned, at this office, on or before the 13th day of November, 1866. CHAS. G. CORNELL,
Street Commissioner.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, }
BUREAU OF THE RECEIVER OF TAXES, }
NEW COURT-HOUSE, PARK, Nov. 1, 1866. }

TO TAX-PAYERS.—NOTICE IS HEREBY given that one per cent. will be added to all taxes unpaid on the 1st of December; also an additional one per cent. on December 15.

On all taxes remaining unpaid on January 1, interest at the rate of twelve per cent., calculated from the day the books were received by the Receiver of Taxes to the day of payment, will be added. No money will be received after 2 o'clock P. M. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 2 P. M. JOHN MURPHY, Receiver.

OLD AND NEW BOOKS

in the store and basement No. 11 Bible House. Catalogues sent gratis. Address H. B. DURAND, No. 11 Bible House.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S NEW AMERICAN MUSEUM.

Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
ENTHUSIASTIC RECEPTION BY AN ADMIRING PUBLIC OF THE MOST SPLENDID PRODUCTION EVER PRESENTED.
EVERY AFTERNOON AT 3; EVENING AT 7¾, THE HIGHLY SUCCESSFUL SPECTACULAR DRAMA,

THE SEA OF ICE.
THE SEA OF ICE. THE SEA OF ICE. THE SEA OF ICE.
THE SEA OF ICE.

NEW SCENERY, COSTUMES AND EFFECTS.

Just arrived, and now on exhibition at all hours, a RARE COLLECTION OF LIVING WILD ANIMALS, consisting of the following splendid specimens: DWARF ELEPHANT, DOUBLE-HUMPED BACTRIAN CAMEL, ROYAL BENGAL TIGER, WHITE HIMMALAYAH MOUNTAIN BEAR, SILVER-STRIPED HYENA, LIONS, TIGERS, LEOPARDS, BEARS, WOLVES, SACRED CATTLE, TAPIR, DEER, PELICANS, MONKEYS, &c., and over TWO HUNDRED AUSTRALIAN BIRDS, ALL LIVING.

COLLECTION OF THE LATE GORDON CUMMING.

MAMMOTH FAT MAN, WEIGHING 615 POUNDS.
GIANT AND GIANTESS, EACH OVER EIGHT FEET HIGH.
THREE DWARFS, GLASSBLOWERS, CIRCASSIAN GIRL.
NATIONAL BRONZE PORTRAIT GALLERY.
125 PORTRAITS OF N. A. INDIAN CHIEFS.

Cosmoramas, Learned Seal, Happy Family, Grand Aquaria, Wax Figures, and 200,000 other Curiosities.

Admission, 30 cents. Children under ten, 15 cents.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

Lessee and Manager....WM. WHEATLEY
Doors open at 7. Commence at 7½.
THIS ESTABLISHMENT DOES NOT ADVERTISE IN THE NEW-YORK HERALD.
EVERY NIGHT AND SATURDAY AFTERNOON.
UNPRECEDENTED SUCCESS OF
THE BLACK CROOK.
Introducing Jarrett & Palmer's
GREAT PARISIENNE BALLET TROUPE,
together with
SILVER CASCADE
AND THE GRAND TRANSFORMATION SCENE.
Seats can be secured six days in advance.

GRAND MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY,
COMMENCING AT 1 O'CLOCK,
on which occasion the prices will be
ONE DOLLAR
to all parts of the house.

No extra charge for reserved seats, which can be secured any day during the week.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.

WEDNESDAY, NOV. 7, AT 2 P. M.
GAZZANIGA'S
SECOND AND LAST MATINEE,
Assisted by
Miss A. PHILLIPS, Contralto;
Sig. ANASTASI, Tenor;
ALFRED H. PEASE, Pianist;
GEORGE W. COLBY....Conductor.
MADAME GAZZANIGA
Will sing, in costume,
THE ORANGE GIRL.

Tickets $1; Orchestra-chairs, $1 50.

Orchestra-chairs can be secured at the theatre.

Tickets for sale at Messrs. Beer & Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway; Scharfenberg & Luis, No. 758 Broadway; and Schubert, No. 820 Broadway. Doors open at 1½; commence at 2. Chickering's pianos used at these concerts.

FOX'S OLD BOWERY THEATRE.

Lessee, Director and Manager....G. L. FOX
THE RAG WOMAN AND HER DOGS.
MISS FANNY HERRING in three characters.
Abercrombie, (with an Election Speech)....G. L. FOX
ORLANDO VENDOMME, THE OUTCAST.
The full company in the above piece.
FRIDAY—Benefit of MISS FANNY HERRING.

BROADWAY THEATRE.—MR. CHARLES DILLON has to announce that he will have the honor of appearing on MONDAY and TUESDAY EVENINGS, Nov. 5 and 6, as KING LEAR, (from the original text.)

WEDNESDAY EVENING and SATURDAY MATINEE, as
BELPHEGOR.
THURSDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS, as
OTHELLO.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.

14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.
L. B. LENT....Director
MATINEES, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, AT 2½ O'CLOCK.
EVERY NIGHT AT 8.
LAST WEEK POSITIVELY
OF THE GREAT ROBINSON
AND THE FAIRY BOY, CLARENCE.
JAMES E. COOKE, ENGLISH LEAPER,
IN THE BATOUTTE EMULATIONS,
AIDED BY ENTIRE GYMNASTIC CORPS.
TRANSFORMATION SCENES ON HORSEBACK.
THE TRAINED HORSES.
THE PRETTY CHILDREN AND PRETTY PONIES.
NEW PIECE—THE RIVAL LOVERS.
Due notice will be given of the first appearance of
ROBERT STICKNEY,
CHAMPION PAD RIDER, AND THE
GREATEST OF VERSATILE PERFORMERS.

STUDIO BUILDING, 10TH-ST.

Reopening of Mr. MOZIER'S exhibition of MARBLE STATUARY for eight days and evenings. Will positively close on THURSDAY, Nov. 8, when the statues will be sent to their owners and the group of "The Return of the Prodigal Son" offered for sale by Mr. Leeds, if not previously disposed of at private sale.

Open from 10 A. M. to 10 P. M.
Admission 25 cents.

SACRED CONCERT—AT JOHN-ST. M. E. Church, by PHILIP PHILIPS, MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 5, 1866. Tickets 50 cents, to be had at the door.

MEDICAL.

TO MARRIED AND SINGLE LADIES.

PORTUGUESE FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS.—Every lady uses them. In all cases of stoppage or irregularity, from whatever cause, they are certain to succeed in forty-eight hours, and at the same time safe and healthy. They are scientifically prepared of costly and rare extracts. The only reliable specific for ladies. They cannot fail in any case. Price $3 and $5 a box. Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Midwifery, Sole Agent and Proprietor for upward of twenty years. Office No. 129 Liberty-st., or sent by mail in letter envelope.

Dr. Mauriceau guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all special irregularities in females with or without medicine.

HASTEN TO DR. KENNEDY, NO. 195 Elm-st. He makes the greatest cures known. Thousands are saved by Dr. KENNEDY'S skillful and improved treatment.—Private diseases cured in the shortest possible time by Dr. KENNEDY, No. 195 Elm-st., New-York. Dr. KENNEDY, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain remedies for diseases of a private character. In 28 years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and at less expense than any other can or will, and those who have been robbed, call; it will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate, call at once. Sufferers from Impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor. Persons at a distance address Dr. G. KENNEDY, 195 Elm-st. Call or write.

MEDICAL AND SURGICAL CONSULTATIONS.—Dr. R. COBBETT can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on private diseases at his conveniently-arranged suite of offices, No. 20 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., having a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place. From Dr. C. being one of the oldest, and probably the only qualified physician and surgeon in this City who makes diseases of the genitourinary organs a specialty, he is thus enabled to guarantee speedy and permanent cures, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, seminal weakness, nervous and general debility treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—Dr. C.'s diploma, in his office, as member of the New-York University Medical College, and College of Surgeons, London. Office hours, 9 A. M. to 8½ P. M.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY be confidentially consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of syphilitic, mercurial and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the Urethra and seminal weakness brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured or no charge made.

TO MARRIED LADIES.—MADAME RESTELL, Professor of Midwifery over 30 years, guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all obstructions from whatever cause, with or without medicine, at one interview, or by mail. Her INFALLIBLE FRENCH MONTHLY PILLS, No. 1, price $1, or No. 2, price $5, which are four degrees stronger, and can never fail, are safe and healthy. Office No. 64 West 34th-st., near 6th-av. Also sold at Druggist's, No. 152 Greenwich st., or sent by mail. Address Box 2,359 New-York Post-office.

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH regained in three days by using Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. Restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions, radically curing Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, and Impediments to Marriage generally; Nervousness, Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from self-abuse, &c. Office, No. 195 Elm-st.

THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION, by Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York, or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City.

RELIEF AT ONCE.—LADY INVALID, BE WISE IN TIME.—"Electricity is the only immediate emmenagogue," (monthly restorative,) without risk or danger. So says Prof. Thompson, of the London University. Applied and relief guaranteed by Dr. and Mme. DUBOIS, No. 38 3d-av., near 10th-st., New-York. Beware of poisons, drugs and operations. Send stamp for ladies' private circulars. Board provided.

MARRIAGE AND CELIBACY.—AN ESSAY of Warning and Instruction for Young Men. Also, Diseases and Abuses which prematurely Prostrate the Vital Powers, with sure means of relief. Sent free of charge, in sealed letter envelopes. Address Dr. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Howard Association, Philadelphia, Penn.

DR. POWERS' PERIODICAL DROPS, for both married and single ladies, are the very best thing known, as they will bring on the monthly sickness in case of obstruction from any cause. Expressly for obstinate cases. Dr. POWERS, No. 195 Elm-st.

WHEN YOUTHFUL FOLLY INDUCES Impotency, Dr. Kennedy's Invigorators will immediately cause a restoration of the animal functions. Office No. 195 Elm-st.

LADIES' BENEFACTOR, GREAT FEMALE REGULATOR.—Dr. Powers Periodical Drops: best thing known; a cure at one trial. Office, No. 195 Elm-st.

A CURE AT ONE INTERVIEW FOR married ladies, by Dr. POWERS. Office, No. 195 Elm-st.; his Periodical Drops guaranteed effectual.

A—YOUTHFUL VIGOR AND MANHOOD regained—use Dr. POWER'S ELIXIR, especially all contemplating marriage. Office No. 195 Elm-st.

LADIES CAN ALWAYS RELY ON DR. POWERS' Unfailing French Periodical Drops and Pills; one interview sufficient. Office, No. 195 Elm-st.

MANY THOUSANDS ARE RUINED BEYOND REDEMPTION in this life by not calling on Dr. HUNTER sooner or later. He can cure the worst cases of secret disease in a shorter time than any other physician, or no pay taken. Skeptics and doubters will please call and read hundreds of reliable certificates of cures made within the last thirty years of almost hopeless cases, that had had the benefit of dozens of our most eminent physicians and surgeons. Dr. Hunter is in constant attendance from 8 in the morning till 9 night, at his old office, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City, since 1834. Charges moderate, and a cure guaranteed. Separate rooms, so that the patient sees no one but the Doctor himself. His wonderful medical discovery, DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures private diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, and possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. $2 per vial. Book, 50 pages, gratis, on nervous debility, causes of impotency, marasmus, &c.

AMUSEMENTS.

WINTER GARDEN. TO-NIGHT at 8.

WM. STUART....Manager.
MRS. D. P. BOWERS,
SUPPORTED BY
MR. J. C. McCOLLUM AND A GREAT CAST,
will introduce the fourth week of
HER BRILLIANTLY SUCCESSFUL ENGAGEMENT
WITH
A CHARMING NEW COMEDY,
By Dr. WESTLAND MARSTON, author of "The Favorite of Fortune," entitled
LOVE'S MASQUERADE.
DONNA DIANA....Mrs. D. P. BOWERS
DON CAESAR....Mr. J. C. McCOLLUM
Messrs. M. W. LEFFINGWELL, W. S. ANDREWS, J. DUFF, J. DUELL, HOGAN; Miss E. JOHNSON, Mrs. G. C. BONIFACE and Mrs. LEFFINGWELL.
APPROPRIATE SCENERY, COSTUMES, &c.
ATTRACTIVE NOVELTIES are in preparation for Mrs. Bowers. Doors open at 7¼. *Seats secured in advance.*

WALLACK'S THEATRE.

Proprietor and Manager....Mr. LESTER WALLACK.
BY DESIRE,
revival of a few of the
OLD STANDARD COMEDIES.
First appearance this season of
MR. B. T. RINGGOLD.
MONDAY EVENING, NOV. 5.
Will be given Sheridan's excellent comedy,
THE RIVALS,
(The first of the Series of Revivals,)
with beautiful scenery, correct costumes, elegant stage appointments and the following capital distribution:
Sir Anthony Absolute....Mr. John Gilbert
Capt. Absolute....Mr. Frederick Robinson
Acres....Mr. Charles Fisher
Faulkland....Mr. B. T. Ringgold
(his first appearance this season.)
Sir Lucius O'Trigger....Mr. W. H. Norton
David....Mr. Geo. Holland
Fag....Mr. A. W. Young
Thomas....Mr. Pope | Boy....Mr. Cashier
Lydia Languish....Mrs. Sedley Brown
Julia....Miss Madeline Henriques
Mrs. Malaprop....Mrs. Vernon
Lucy....Mrs. John Sefton
TUESDAY, Nov. 6—£100,000.
WEDNESDAY, Nov. 7—FAVORITE OF FORTUNE.
THURSDAY, Nov. 8—FAST FAMILY.
FRIDAY, Nov. 9—£100,000.
SATURDAY, Nov. 10—THE RIVALS.

In active preparation,
THE DOUBLE GALLANT.
(The second of the series of old Standard Comedies) and also an entirely
NEW AND ORIGINAL COMEDY.

NOTE.—Notice will be given of the first appearance of Mr. J. W. WALLACK and other members of the company not included in the present performances.

The box-office open daily from 8 A. M. till 4 P. M. Doors open at 7½; performance commences at 8 o'clock.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.

LEONARD GROVER....DIRECTOR
EVERY EVENING UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE,
BOUCICAULT'S ENTIRELY NEW DRAMA, THE

Long Strike

WITH A GREAT CAST OF CHARACTERS,
NEW AND ELABORATE SCENERY.
Secure your seats between 9 and 4 at the box office.

NEW-YORK THEATRE.

Managers....Mark Smith and Lewis Baker.

MONDAY and TUESDAY EVENINGS, the charming comic drama, OLD PHIL'S BIRTHDAY. In which Mr. LEWIS BAKER will sustain the admirable character of OLD PHIL.

And for the third and fourth times in New-York, the very successful burlesque,
PERDITA; OR, THE ROYAL MILKMAID,
Presented with an excellent cast, including Mrs. Gomersal, Mrs. Wilkins, Miss Mandeville, Messrs. Baker, Smith, Gomersal, Bland, and others, and introducing a brilliant AMAZONIAN MARCH, and a highly picturesque and amusing RUSTIC DANCE.

WEDNESDAY—First night of the new and powerful drama, GRIFFITH GAUNT, by Augustin Daly, Esq., founded on Charles Reade's fine romance.

The management takes pleasure in announcing among other engagements, made expressly for the production of this drama, that of the eminent young actress, Miss ROSE EYTINGE, and of Mr. JOHN K. MORTIMER, who will respectively sustain the characters of KATE PEYTON and GRIFFITH GAUNT.

SATURDAY, 10th, at 1 P. M.
GRAND PERDITA MATINEE.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE.

Sole Proprietor....Mr. J. W. LINGARD.
The new dramatic Spectacle of
ROBERTO IL DIAVOLO,
from the celebrated opera of the same name.
New Scenery, Effects, and Appointments.
Also the great Ledger story of the
GUNMAKER OF MOSCOW.

DODWORTH HALL, NO. 806 BROADWAY.

INTENSE EXCITEMENT—EVERY NIGHT.
THE HARTZ'S
Basket Trick, Growth of Flowers, Every Night. | 52D Performance. | Wondrous Head And other Miracles, Every Night.
Musical Director....Mr. A. Sedgwick
Who will, in the course of each evening, perform one of his inimitable solos on the English concertina.

Tickets 50 cents; reserved chairs, $. For sale at the Hall from 8 A. M. till 1 P. M. Doors open at 7¼. Commence at 8. SATURDAY MATINEE at 2.

A MYSTERY SHORTLY.

KELLY AND LEON'S MINSTRELS, NO. 720 BROADWAY.

E First night, Broadway favorite, Nelse Seymour.
L First night, Celebrated comedian, Sam Price.
L First night, The great basso, Wm. Butler.
Y First night, Cornet obligato, Sig. Garatagua.
and THE WONDERFUL LEON in new BURLESQUE.
L Geo. Christy, Wit, More novelty.
E John Allen, Fun, New jokes.
O Edwin Kelly, Music, New ballads.
N Dick Sands, Clog, New acts.
STRIKE. LONG AND SHORT STRIKE. STRIKE.

BUDWORTH'S MINSTRELS!

5TH-AV. OPERA HOUSE, Nos. 2 and 4 West 24th-st., adjoining 5th-av. Hotel.
Last week of the great sensational piece,
ST. GEORGE AND YE DRAGON.
MR. ROLLIN HOWARD, the great Male Soprano.
Matinee every Saturday at 2 o'clock P. M.; children, 25c.

STEINWAY HALL.

BATEMAN CONCERTS.
To save the public from the impositions of speculators,
GOOD SEATS
for the above concerts can always be obtained at the ticket office, in the Hall, the evenings on which they are announced to be given.

MUSICAL.

THE WEBER PIANO-FORTE

is called the best instrument made by all the leading musicians of this City and elsewhere. It is pronounced by the National Piano-forte Association, after a trial in their rooms with the first manufactures of this country, eminently the *best Piano in America*, and used by the Conservatory of Music and other high music schools altogether, because of their immense power, equality, sweetness and brilliancy of tone, elastic touch and great durability. Warerooms No. 429 Broome-st., near Broadway.

STEINWAY'S ROOMS.

CARL WOLFSOHN'S FIRST BEETHOVEN MATINEE, FRIDAY, NOV. 9, AT 3 O'CLOCK.

To be repeated at the Chapel of the Packer Institute, Brooklyn, on Saturday, 10th, at 3 o'clock. On which occasion Mr. WOLFSOHN will play the following Sonatas for the piano-forte: F minor, Opus 2, No. 7; A flat major, Opus 26; Appassionata, F minor, Opus 57; songs by Mr. J. W. Pollack, baritone. Doors open at 2½. Single tickets $1 each, to be had at the music-stores in New-York and Brooklyn, where subscriptions for either series of ten Beethoven Matinees are also received.

THE HORACE WATERS

GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS, MELODEONS AND CABINET ORGANS, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL—To let, and rent allowed, if purchased. Monthly payments received for the same. Second-hand pianos at bargains, from $60 to $225. Factory and Warerooms No. 481 Broadway. Cash paid for second-hand pianos. Pianos tuned and repaired. New 7-octave pianos for $275 and upward. Piano stools and covers. HORACE WATERS.

THE DECKER PIANO.

A full assortment of these celebrated instruments to be found only at No. 4 Bleecker-st. E. B. DECKER, late of Broome-st.

AT EDWARD MOLLENHAUER'S MUSICAL CONSERVATORY, in Schuberth's Building, No. 820 Broadway, musical instruction for $10 per term. The services of the distinguished theorist F. L. Ritter have been secured for the Conservatory. Pupils desiring to study harmony will do well to apply immediately. Signor Giuseppe Tamaro, of the Italian Opera, has also been engaged to give instructions in singing. We thus offer advantages to students of vocal music not to be found anywhere else.

MASON & HAMLIN, MANUFACTURERS of CABINET ORGANS, No. 596 Broadway, New-York, offer the largest assortment of reed instruments in the City. In plain cases, at $75 to $600 each; elegant cases, $130 to $1,000. Second-hand organs and melodeons at low prices.

M. & H. have been awarded FIFTY-FIVE GOLD or SILVER MEDALS, or OTHER HIGHEST PREMIUMS, within a few years.

$250.—A BEAUTIFULLY-CARVED cottage upright piano, 7 octaves, for $250; a fine 7-octave square for $275; a 6½-octave Gilbert molean for $200; at the manufactory, Nos. 156 and 158 East 21st-st., between 2d and 3d avs. L. P. CUMMINGS.

EMIL GABLER, MANUFACTURER OF square and upright pianos, invites piano dealers and purchasers to call and examine his new scale agraffe pianos, at new manufactory, No. 140 Centre-st., between Walker and White sts., New-York.

40,000 PRINCE & CO. MELODEONS and Organs now in use, the best in the world. Pianos and melodeons for rent or for sale on installments. S. T. GORDON, No. 706 Broadway, near 4th-st.

J. G. DAVIES & CO., AGENTS FOR THE Harmonic Piano, No. 95 Prince-st., near Broadway.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S
DANCING ACADEMY,
No. 212 5th-av., New-York.

Classes on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS, TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, and on SATURDAY mornings.

Evening class for gentlemen TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS. For terms, &c., send for a circular.

F. DODWORTH'S
DANCING ACADEMIES, BROOKLYN.

Sawyer's Room, TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS.
Cumberland-st., WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS.

Evening class for gentlemen at Sawyer's Room, TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS. A SATURDAY morning class will be formed at Sawyer's Rooms, commencing Nov. 2. Hours 10½ to 12½. Please send for circular.

C. H. RIVERS.

BROOKLYN DANCING ACADEMY,
No. 33 Schermerhorn-st., corner Court-st. Classes for beginners are now forming. All the fashionable dances are taught in one quarter. Send for a circular.

DE GARMO'S DANCING ACADEMY, now open for the reception of pupils at his new and elegant Hall,

No. 82 5th-av., corner of 14th-st.
Ladies' Class, Wednesdays and Saturdays, 2 to 4 P. M.
Misses and Masters, Wednesdays and Saturdays, 4 to 6 P. M.
Gentlemen, Tuesday and Friday evenings, at 8 o'clock.
Private lessons at hours not engaged with classes.
Circulars at Wm. A. Pond & Co.'s, No. 547 Broadway, and at the Academy.

MME. AUGUSTA'S DANCING ACADEMY in Brooklyn will open on the 7th of November, at No. 120 Clinton-st., corner of Atlantic. For circulars apply to H. DICKINSON, druggist, corner of Montague and Hicks sts., Brooklyn.

THE FAR WEST.

The Parting Supper at Laporte—Journey to Denver—Return Trip over the Plains to Kearney—Meeting with Ben Holladay and Friends—Railroad Trip to Omaha—Remarkable Progress of the Union Pacific Railroad.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

OMAHA, Nebraska, Monday, Oct. 8, 1866.

After a most excellent parting supper of antelope and other fixings, which our hostess, Mrs. TAYLOR, provided in her best style, Mr. WILLIAMS and myself parted from our friends, Gen. DODGE and Mr. EVANS, at Laporte, on the evening of Oct. 1, and took the stage for Denver, which place we reached for breakfast on the following morning without accident or adventure. The succeeding day was spent in preparing for our departure Eastward.

On Wednesday morning, Oct. 3, we took our seats in one of BEN HOLLADAY's best coaches, with Senator CHAFFEE, of Central City, Colorado, bound for the connection with the somewhat more comfortable cars of the Union Pacific Railroad Company, at the nearest practicable point, which we hoped to be Plum Creek, or some point further West. The roads were in excellent condition, and nothing worth noting occurred to break the dull monotony of our passage over the dry and sterile plains, covered with low tufts of yellow frost-bitten grass, and the whitened bones or decaying carcasses of innumerable cattle which had fallen out by the way, until we reached Fort Kearney on the following Saturday morning for breakfast.

Mr. WILLIAMS, however, did not lose an opportunity of impressing upon our minds the truth and practicability of his favorite theories in relation to the formation and ultimate destiny of this portion of the country, which were, first, that the Great Platte Valley, extending, as it does, in a direct line eastward, six hundred miles from the base of the Rocky Mountains to the Missouri Valley, was intended as the great thoroughfare for the overland commerce of the world; second, that the Platte River itself was intended, in the first instance, to supply water to the early pioneers and emigrants in their pilgrimages to and from the Rocky Mountains, and subsequently to afford the means for irrigating the immense plains along its borders, and thus render it eventually one of the finest pastoral and agricultural regions upon the continent; third, that the perpetual snows upon the mountains were intended to furnish an unfailing supply of water to the mountain streams which flow into the Platte, and thus, during all time, to afford the means of irrigation to the extensive table lands along the eastern base of the mountains. His arguments and illustrations were most apt and forcible, and finally commanded our unqualified assent.

At Fort Kearney we met the veritable BEN. HOLLADAY himself, with his agent, Mr. STREET, and traveling companion, Dr. SAYRE, of New-York City, together with a select party of friends, who had accompanied him the previous day in a special train over the Union Pacific Railroad from Omaha.

Mr. HOLLADAY was on a tour of inspection over his stage route to Denver and Salt Lake City, and he informed me that he should probably visit San Francisco before returning to New-York. We examined with some curiosity his fine private traveling four-horse coach, which seemed perfect in all its appointments, having ample stowage and sleeping accommodations for a party of three or four gentlemen or even ladies.

Mr. HOLLADAY informed us that he could not well shorten up this end of the stage route and make an earlier connection with the cars, which were now running some forty or fifty miles west of Kearney, until the track had reached a point opposite Cottonwood station, where the Platte river could be crossed without difficulty. This will be done about the first of November, and then the staging to Denver will be reduced to two days instead of three, as it is at present.

We crossed the Platte in company with Mr. HOLLADAY's returning friends and took a special train for Omaha, over the Union Pacific Railroad, at ten A. M. Here we learned that during our absence the Government Commissioners had been out and accepted thirty-five additional miles of track, making in all two hundred and forty miles of road from the initial point at Omaha.

The scene along the road was both interesting and exciting. Here was a new passenger station in course of construction; there a freight or water station being put up, as if by magic. Now we have halted upon a side track to allow a train of thirty or forty cars laden with ties, rails, chairs and spikes for the track, to pass. And then we would meet a train laden with stone or other material for the foundations or superstructure of a distant bridge. Everything and everybody seemed full of life and energy; and all working to the same great end, and being directed by the same master himself. No one who knows Mr. THOMAS C. DURANT, the General Manager of the road, or has witnessed his entire devotion to this great enterprise, and the untiring energy which he has brought to bear in overcoming the many difficulties with which he has been obliged to contend in its rapid construction, will hesitate to award to him the highest honors, both as a railroad manager and public benefactor. One year ago not a mile of road had been accepted by the Government; only twelve or fifteen miles had been laid west of Omaha, and it was struggling along at the rate of from one-quarter to a half mile per day. To-day two hundred and forty miles of track have been accepted by the Government. Some twelve or fifteen miles additional have been completed, and it is steadily progressing at the rate of from one and a half to two miles per day. Fourteen thousand and two hundred feet, or *two and seven-tenths miles*, have been laid in a single day. One year ago, the foundations were commenced for the machine shops, at the eastern terminus of the road. To-day they are substantially completed, and in full operation, with stalls for twenty locomotives, and machinery for doing the repairs of three hundred miles of road. Car shops manufacturing and turning out two cars each day, and the whole giving employment to three hundred and fifty mechanics. One year ago, there were only three locomotives and twenty platform cars engaged in the transportation of materials. To-day there are twenty-three locomotives, and two hundred and fifty freight cars employed in the same business—fine first-class passenger cars, with the necessary mail and baggage cars, and two magnificent excursion and sleeping cars prepared for their appropriate use. One year ago, passengers for Denver, Salt Lake and San Francisco were obliged to ride the whole distance from the Missouri River in old-fashioned stage-coaches, hacks or mud-wagons. To-day there are no stages running east of Fort Kearney, and nearly one-half the distance to Denver may be traveled in ten hours, and in the most luxurious passenger cars. One year ago every pound of freight owned either by the Government or individuals had to be transported west of the Missouri by means of ox or mule-teams, at the slow rate of 15 or 20 miles per day. To-day cars heavily laden with Government stores and private freight, destined for the Western slope of the Continent, are attached to the construction trains and find their way in twenty-four hours to the end of the track, many miles west of the one hundredth meridian. One year ago the great Union Pacific Railroad was regarded as a myth, and the men engaged in and controlling it as a set of stock-jobbing Wall-street speculators. To-day it is known and felt to be a power and a reality, and Mr. DURANT and his associates are believed to be in earnest and fully capable of carrying out to successful completion the mammoth work which they have undertaken.

When it is remembered that this great transition has been accomplished in one short year, in a country destitute of labor, materials, and supplies, and with nothing but the dangerous and uncertain navigation of the Missouri River to rely upon during the Summer months, as a base of operations, I think it must be admitted that a new era is dawning, or rather has already been successfully inaugurated, in the history of railroad construction.

Arriving at the Omaha depot in the early evening, we were met by our genial friend Major BENT, of burnetizing notoriety, who kindly assisted us to the Herndon House, and saw that we were comfortably quartered for the night. We found, however, that the Herndon, which has long been regarded as one of the most prominent institutions of Omaha, was in a sort of transition state, and its guests, as the farmers say, "between hay and grass." Our long time friend, and distinguished host, Mr. ALLEN, had been called upon by Dr. MORRELL, the landlord, to surrender its use and occupation into the fair hands of Mrs. BROWNSON, who had recently leased it, and stood ready to enter upon the duties of hostess as soon as Mr. ALLEN could find it convenient to evacuate the premises, all which the said ALLEN seemed in no haste to do. An entire week had been spent by the parties in strategy and legal skirmishing, during which it was not unusual for ALLEN, on visiting the kitchen in the morning, to find Mrs. BROWNSON's cooking-stove standing in the place of his own, which had been thrown over the adjoining fence during the night; and not unfrequently were the guests of the house stopped in the middle of a meal, (while waiting perhaps for more warm cakes,) by intelligence from the waiter that the stove had just been thrown out of the kitchen. Fortunately for us, however, Mrs. BROWNSON's stove was outside of the fence when we arrived, and remained so during the following day, Sunday. But the condition of affairs about the hotel seemed so unsettled and critical that Mr. WILLIAMS concluded to cross over the river to Council Bluffs, during Sunday afternoon, where he could enjoy that rest and quiet which he so much needed after his long and fatiguing journey; and at the same time he prepared to take the stage on Monday morning for Denison, and the cars of the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad.

S.

CHURCH SERVICES.

HENRY WARD BEECHER ON YOUNG MEN.

An Appeal for their Assistance in the Education of the Masses, the Ennobling of Labor and the Defence of Society against the Moral and Physical Enemies that Environ and Threaten it.

A very general belief prevailed in Kings County yesterday that Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER would avail himself of the last Sunday evening before election to relieve his mind on the subject of the coming contest. The fact that he has at no time committed himself to the support of any of the Congressional candidates, even while advocating strenuously the claims of the Republican State ticket, added a further zest to the anticipated treat, and literal thousands wended their way to Plymouth Church in the early hours of the evening. A large Police force under Capt. JACOBS kept the crowd in front of the building in good order, and the individual attempts of eager men and women to break the line kept them all in good humor. The house was packed from the platform to the little loft, and the walls were lined with those content to stand.

After the introductory services Mr. BEECHER took his text from 1 John ii., 14, in which the young men are exhorted to be strong, and then preached a very lengthy and elaborate sermon to the young men of the present age. Basing his premises on the interpretation of the passage which makes the "young" mean the "military age," he contended that as we look to the young in times of physical trouble for support, so they are the natural bulwark of society against its moral enemies. After a very eloquent eulogy of the character of the young of the present age, he argued that society has a right to look to its young men for (1) the redemption of labor. Under this head he showed that the first and natural mistake would be to secure to labor and the laboring man their rights by legislation and by public sentiment. "Legislation," said he, "must follow moral condition, not lead it. You cannot make men wise by votes, nor by laws alone can you educate them. Laws are simply tools, mere implements and machines to work with. They may follow moral reform, and secure its gains and make its sway lawful. Law may build schools and provide funds but it cannot educate. It can then do something, but that which needs to be done for the elevation of labor must be done in some other way. In the Free States men grow into their places, and by no way known to us can you put them artificially higher than they put themselves with good effect. Some men are always looking here, there and anywhere, for some one to put them in a higher or better place. They are ashamed of their calling, and think to ennoble themselves by getting into another. Men seem ashamed of labor, and often, often you shall find men who have made themselves respected in labor, have built up a business and amassed a fortune, who turn to their sons and say, "You shall never do as I did; you shall lead a different life: you shall be spared all this." Oh, these rich mens' sons! They aim to lead a life of elegant leisure; and that is a life of emasculated idleness and laziness. Like the polyp that floats useless and nasty upon the sea, all jelly, all flabby, no muscle, no bone—it shuts and opens, and opens and shuts, and sucks in and squirts out again, of no earthly account, influence or use. Such are these poor fools. Their parents toiled and grew strong, built up their frames of iron and of bone; but denying all this to their sons, they turn them upon the world boneless, muscleless, simple grizzle, and soft at that. What if you do get your time reduced to eight hours and your wages increased to $5, does that educate you? These things law can do, but mind is needed behind to give these tools an edge and a power for usefulness. What labor needs the world over is mind. Intelligence expressed by the hand, is skill; by morals, is character; by judgment, is enterprise and success. See to it that the *man* is educated, and you'll have no trouble with the laborer.

STICK TO YOUR TRADE.

I always honor a man who ennobles his calling, whatever it may be. FRANKLIN made it nobler and easier for men to be printers in all time to come because he remained a printer. I presume you have all heard of the Douse Library. It, with a fine collection of paintings, was once the property of an old tanner, who determined that his friends and neighbors should know that he could be a man of taste, a scholar, a man of culture, tanner that he was. So he collected his books a few at a time, and what is more to the point, he read them. And being a tanner he had naturally a taste in the line of leather, so he waited patiently until he could have them all bound as he wished. And as he grew older he became very wealthy, and had before he died the best library of any one in that section of the country. When I go to Boston, whatever else I fail to see, I always go to the Athenæum, and pay my respects to that old library. Men determine their own status, and no voting or influence can change them. If you put a man who is but five feet high on a table, you don't increase his stature; you may send a man to Albany—that won't make him wise; you may send him to Washington—that won't make him a great man. A man may be sent to Congress and not be a sage. He may even be a President and make some mistakes. This rule of education, of ennobling the manhood of men, is applicable as well to clerks as to the laboring man. Importunity may secure to them a remission of time, or a slight increase of wages, but the vital necessities of these young men, the volume of being and the elevation of character, are secured in no such way; they are the normal result of education, and follow appointed paths. In aristocratic societies the tendency of society is to elevate the few and depress the masses, but in this country, and wherever true democracy has its way, the tendency is to elevate the many and repress the few. It may be true that the tens are more scarce than in earlier days, but it certainly is true that the thousands are more plenty. There are not so many geniuses and great men, but there are vastly more true men, worthy men, intelligent men than ever before. Here we are jealous of the few, and prominence is not so readily granted to the ambitious as where the average of society is low. The tendencies of our time are far higher and better than formerly. The natural temptations remain, to be sure, but it seems to me that in all industrial and professional callings there is a purer, more generous and higher ambition than formerly. Virtue is more honored, dissipation is reprobated, and Christian character is far more common among young men than in my boyhood. Twenty years ago if one should speak in a public assemblage it would be taken for granted that he was a clergyman, a lawyer, or at least a professor; but now it is no uncommon matter to hear men talk intelligently and interestingly on matters of law, of ethics, of various subjects, whose hands are yet hard from the holding of the plough, whose skin is yet grimed with the dust of the forge. Labor is honorable among us, idleness dishonorable. Men will be free in Europe, as soon as the masses are intelligent and moral—not before. Make much then of manhood; make its wrist too long for manacles, its hand too strong for prisons. Our young men are those to whom we must look for help. They are stronger to-day among us than ever. They are strong for war, they are strong too for good. They may help society in many ways. They may help by an ambition of intelligence rather than of pleasure. Let them read, study, educate themselves, thereby making true men for the State, true men for their calling, true men upon whose wit and wisdom the country can rely in time of trouble or embarrassment. They may help by redeeming their occupations from vulgarizing tendencies. A trade is what a man sees fit to make it—not what other men think best to call it. They may help by giving men power—not to escape from certain callings, but to ennoble them.

Mr. BEECHER spoke upwards of an hour upon the dignity of labor and the rights of man, urging in every conceivable way the duty of education, the elevation of the masses, the purification of society, and the upward, onward, improving tendency of the young, upon whom depends the life of the nation—the destiny of the Republic.

Among the audience were many of the aspirants for office—nearly every candidate, in fact, on the local tickets—a fact which added no little point to the address, the merest thread of which is given above.

The Rum Interest and the Election—Sermon by Rev. Dr. Woodruff.

A large congregation gathered last evening at the Seventh-street Methodist Episcopal Church, near Third-avenue, to hear a sermon by Rev. G. W. WOODRUFF on "The Rum Interest and the Election." After the usual opening services, the text was selected from Genesis, fourth chapter and ninth verse, "Am I my brother's keeper?" and from Mark, twelfth chapter and thirty-first verse, "Thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself." The preacher said the first text was the heartless expression of Cain, and would very well represent the motto of some rum politicians, who expected his party to be carried into power by the rum vote. The rum politician was his brother's keeper, and had no right, by obtaining success, to be his brother's ruin. He should rather love his neighbor as himself. Intemperance was the great cause of crime, and rum supported and sustained all the iniquities of the town. Last May New-York was placed under the Excise Law, which greatly mitigated the horrors of the rum traffic. The effect of the law was that only about 400 persons were placed under arrest for drunkenness on the Sabbath, while one thousand had formerly been arrested for this offence. On the 21st of last June one of the Judges of the City put his hand on the beneficent law, and from that hour New-York City was given up to the victims of alcohol. It was to be remembered that that law was indorsed by the present Governor and publicly condemned by the man who is now a candidate against him. This man says, in effect, "Let rum have full sway, and while I can prevent it no one shall interfere if I am elected your Governor." There were half a million of drunkards in this country, and fifty thousand of them were carried to their graves yearly. Its ramifications were so great that there is scarcely a family but has been touched by it. In a few days the question would be settled whether New-York would be controlled by the rum interest. Alcohol had a vote of 30,000 in New-York. The Liquor Dealers' Association of New-York and Brooklyn had paid nearly all the expenses on one side of the canvass, a great political party had gone down on its knees to this interest, but to all who would treat their neighbor as himself, he would urge it upon his hearers, as Christians, to oppose at the coming election this worst of evils.

Closing Services in the Fourth-street Dutch Reformed Church, Williamsburgh—Sermon by Rev. Dr. Porter.

The Congregation of the Fourth-street Reformed Dutch Church, Williamsburgh, some time ago resolved to build a new edifice, and for that purpose procured the necessary site on Bedford-avenue. Meantime they disposed of the Fourth-street Church to another organization, and yesterday the last services of the Dutch Reformed Congregation were held, Rev. Dr. PORTER, Pastor, preaching both morning and evening. The forenoon discourse was a historical one, embracing some points of interest to the general reader.

The text was as follows:

> We are bound to thank God always, for you, brethren, as it is meet, because that your faith groweth exceedingly, and the charity of every one of you all toward each other aboundeth.—2 Thess., i. 3.

Just about midway between the Adriatic and the Hellespont, on the shore of the Thermaic Gulf, once stood in beauty, and still in faded splendor stands, the Thessalonica of Scripture history. The date of its foundation is hidden among the uncertainties of a remote antiquity. Its earliest name was Therma. There XERXES rested while his immense and motley host was marching to the expected conquest of Greece. When ALEXANDER, the thunderbolt of Macedonia, began his martial career, the name of his sister, THESSALONICA, was given to the ancient Therma. Its name, its fortunes, and its history have, ever since, received the attention of commerce, literature and religion. To it CICERO resorted when the violence of party factions drove the noblest Romans into exile. There MARK ANTONY and OCTAVIUS AUGUSTUS met to take counsel after they had defeated the republican army at Phillipi. For a few centuries it was the commercial metropolis of the Levant, and gathered to its treasure-houses the wealth of Asia, Africa and Europe. It continued to be a place of great magnitude long after Constantinople had been founded upon the partial ruins of the ancient Byzantium. Its present name is Salmiki, and it still has a population of about one hundred thousand souls, composed of Jews, Franks, Greeks and Turks. The blessed Gospel of our Lord Jesus Christ was first published in Europe at Phillipi. There Paul and Silas were arrested, thrown into prison and delivered by a Divine interposition. Passing thence through Appolonia they came to Thesalonica, where were many Jews and a Synagogue. For three consecutive Sabbaths Paul preached in that Synagogue, proving from the Jewish Bible that Messiah must be put to death and rise again, and that all the law and the prophets were fulfilled in Christ. The preacher then sketched the history of the church they were about to vacate. The corner-stone was laid on the 28th of September, 1828. Dr. BROADHEAD, of New-York, Rev. JACOB SCHOONMAKER, of Jamaica, and S. H. MEEKER, then pastor of the church, officiated on the occasion. In the following year, 1829, on the 26th of July, the edifice being finished was dedicated to the service of the Triune God, the sermon being preached by Rev. Dr. BROADHEAD. The church in its surroundings was made a sort of John the Baptist, crying, "Prepare the way of the Lord." In 1835 the population was 3,328; in 1840 it was 5,095; in 1845 it was 11,328. Rev. Mr. DEMAREST labored as pastor for a period of nine years and nine months. He was succeeded by Rev. WM. HOWARD VAN DOREN. In the Spring of 1849 Mr. VAN DOREN resigned, and in October of the same year it was resolved to call the present pastor, the date of the call being Nov. 13. The installation took place on the third Sabbath of December, on which occasion Rev. Dr. SCHOONMAKER preached the sermon. Accordingly yesterday (Sunday) was the seventeenth anniversary of the present pastorate, and the thirty-seventh year of the Church, it having been organized on the first Sabbath of November, 1829. In 1850 the population had increased to 30,780. On the first of January, 1852, Williamsburgh became a city, and on the first of January, 1855, it was consolidated with Brooklyn and Bushwick, under one charter. At the latter date the population was about 50,000. The Eastern District (Williamsburgh,) bounded by Flushing-avenue on the south, and Newtown Creek on the north, is believed to contain, at the present time, not less than 100,000 people. The preacher, after describing the changes which would come over Williamsburgh in the next fifteen years, said: I am aware that it is the fashion of a few to declaim against the character of this place; yet, spite of all their declamations, the place grows and thrives; its local business increases; wealth, accumulated in New-York, is expended here, and population advances. True we are destitute of theatres and magnificent palaces of sin, and of many other establishments of evil, ever ablaze as with the fires of hell. But we can live here better without the demoralizing agencies of a corrupt civilization than we could with them. He concluded by considering what had been the characteristics of the Church in all its history. 1. It had never been demonstrative in the sense of being sensational. 2. It had shown a true Christian charity. 3. It had been a fruitful Church. 4. It had been a united Church. He hoped that their unanimity would continue in the future as it had been in the past, and that they might go forward in their most important work, as with one hand and one heart.

Trinity Church.

At a meeting recently held at Brooklyn, of persons supposed to be heirs of ANNEKE JANS, statements were made which are wholly unfounded in fact, and calculated to deceive the unwary and induce them to waste their means to sustain a hopeless litigation. Solely, then, to undeceive innocent parties who may be misled by the misrepresentations above alluded to, the undersigned members of the Vestry of Trinity Church, well acquainted with the affairs of that corporation, state upon their personal responsibility:

First—That the Vestry of Trinity Church has never offered, nor agreed to accept, nor even considered, any proposition for the compromise of the alleged claim of the heirs of ANNEKE JANS, or any of them, nor will it ever do so.

Second—That the title of the Church, repeatedly sustained by the Courts as against this very claim, will be maintained and can only be assailed by a reversal of judicial decisions.

Third—That the Church has no dispute with Mr. ASTOR or any of its tenants.

Fourth—That the Astor Lease has expired, and that there is not one of the lots demised by it that the Church has not either resumed possession of, or leased anew to the lessee of Mr. ASTOR, or sold.

JOHN J. CISCO,
SAMUEL T. SKIDMORE,
GULIAN C. VERPLANCK,
JOHN A. DIX,
CYRUS CURTIS.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Nov. 5, 1866.

An Injunction Granted Against the Dry Dock and East Broadway Railroad.

On Saturday an injunction was issued by the Supreme Court against the Dry Dock and East Broadway Railroad Company, forbidding the Company to use the extension of the track from Ann-street through Broadway and Fulton-street. The injunction reads as follows:

> It is ordered that the Dry Dock, East Broadway and Battery Railroad Company, the defendants in this action, their, and each of their agents, employes, attorneys and servants, and all and every person claiming under them, or acting by their employment, authority or direction, be and they hereby are absolutely enjoined and restrained from putting any car or cars for the transportation of passengers upon the double railroad track recently laid down by them in Broadway, extending from Park-row at or near the junction of Ann-street with Broadway to Fulton-street on the westerly side of Broadway, and from using the said track or any portion thereof for the transportation of passengers by cars, or in any other manner whatever, and from doing any other act or thing in said street (Broadway) tending to encumber the same or to obstruct the free and common use thereof, as the same has been hitherto enjoyed; and for a violation of this injunction the said defendants will be liable to the penalty therefor prescribed by law.
>
> NEW-YORK, Nov. 3, 1866.

No cars were running on the extension yesterday, but laborers were busily employed in relaying the Russ pavement between and alongside the rails, as if the Company expected to have their cars in operation again shortly.

Court of General Sessions.

The November term of the Court of General Sessions begins to-day, Judge RUSSELL presiding. The business of the term will be very heavy, as some important cases will come up for trial. The prosecution on behalf of the people will be conducted by Mr. Gunning S. Bedford, Jr., Assistant District-Attorney. It has been arranged that all cases must be tried or otherwise finally disposed of in Court on the days assigned by counsel, and that no time must be thrown away by the flimsy excuses of witnesses for the defence being sick, out of town, or something of the kind. Motions for adjournment will not be encouraged by the City Judge nor by the District-Attorney. Each day's calendar will be, as nearly as possible, each day's work; and it is hoped that counsel defending parties in this Court will do all in their power to economize the public time by throwing no unreasonable obstacles in the progress of business. Among the prisoners to be tried during this term are the following for murder: Jerry O'Brien for the murder of Kate Smith; Wm. McCormack, James Harris, John Hackett, August Fribel, Daniel Sullivan, August Buckley, John J. Sheehan and Patrick Burns. Four of these are charged with manslaughter only.

The Court will merely organize to-day, after which it will adjourn till Thursday.

THE REGISTRY.

Number of Voters Registered in New-York City in 1864 and in 1866, with the Total Vote for President in 1864.

The following table shows the number of names registered in the several wards of this City in 1864 and in 1866, with the total vote for Presidential Electors in 1864. At that election the highest McCLELLAN Elector had 73,709, the highest for LINCOLN, 36,686, showing 37,023 Democratic majority. For Governor, SEYMOUR had 73,537, and FENTON, 36,310, being a Democratic majority of 37,227. It will be seen that the registry this year does not exceed that of 1864 by more than about the half of one per cent. In 1864 it was possible to swear in votes not registered; that is now impossible, and there can be no repetition of the First and Fourteenth Wards voting for McCLELLAN:

Wards.	Registered in 1864.	Total vote in 1864.	Registered in 1866.	Regis'd in 1866. Less.	More.
I	2,122	2,376	2,623	..	501
II	603	526	436	167	..
III	993	727	869	124	..
IV	3,152	2,851	3,470	..	318
V	4,557	3,060	3,230	1,327	..
VI	4,142	3,788	3,812	330	..
VII	6,138	5,322	6,321	..	183
VIII	4,582	4,825	5,873	..	1,261
IX	8,877	7,332	8,414	..	327
X	5,010	4,059	4,791	219	..
XI	8,731	7,418	8,425	306	..
XII	4,228	3,776	4,890	..	662
XIII	4,625	3,769	4,600	23	..
XIV	3,829	5,088	4,562	..	733
XV	4,870	4,215	4,358	512	..
XVI	7,099	6,350	6,803	296	..
XVII	12,756	10,459	11,842	914	..
XVIII	8,284	7,026	8,021	263	..
XIX	6,779	5,518	7,064	..	285
XX	8,729	8,437	9,532	..	803
XXI	8,306	6,958	7,210	1,096	..
XXII	6,877	6,518	8,016	..	1,139
Total	124,489	110,398	125,162	..	673

The Registration in Brooklyn.

The following is the total number of voters that were registered in the different wards of this city on Oct. 16, Oct. 17, Nov. 2 and Nov. 3:

Ward.		Ward.	
1	1,157	11	3,326
2	1,709	12	2,114
3	1,806	13	3,213
4	2,021	14	2,797
5	3,131	15	1,995
6	3,868	16	3,362
7	2,749	17	1,849
8	1,897	18	1,038
9	3,852	19	1,475
10	4,752	20	3,042
Total			51,153

Registration of Voters in Morrisania.

The registration of the voters of the town of Morrisania was finally completed on Saturday night. The whole number of voters registered in the town is as follows:

In the First Ward	421
In the Second Ward	573
In the Third Ward	427
In the Fourth Ward	476
Total	1,897

The Society of Loyal Sons of Maryland.

The Society of Loyal Sons of Maryland, residing in New-York and vicinity, celebrated the second anniversary of the adoption of the free Constitution of Maryland, on the evening of the 1st of November, at the residence of JOHN A. KENNEDY, Esq., of this City, with a supper and appropriate speeches, odes, &c., called out by sentiments befitting the interesting occasion. We have not room for the toasts or a report of the speeches, &c., and hence can only glance at the topics. These were: "The Day we Celebrate," which was responded to with a telling poem by Mr. ELI WEST; "Maryland as it was, is, and is to be," which elicted from Mr. KENNEDY a deeply interesting *resume* of the history of Maryland, in the course of which he truthfully put in the claim for his native State of having, through SAMUEL CHASE, one of her representative men, proclaimed defiance of the British, and through LUTHER MARTIN, the law looking to the final suppression of the slave trade, and of having become the first self-emancipated State south of Mason and Dixon's line; "The Public Institutions of Baltimore and their Founders and Promoters," in which most fitting and grateful allusion was made to that "most wonderful of all human givers, GEORGE PEABODY;" "The Press of Maryland as it was and now is," which was responded to by Dr. J. E. SNODGRASS, with remarks, and an ode to the memory of the late Dr. KURTZ of the *Lutheran Observer*;" "The Railroad Enterprises of Maryland," to which Mr. F. A. FRANCISCO responded; "The Merchants of Baltimore," which was spoken to by Mr. JOHN J. ROBERTS; "The Defenders of Maryland," which called out Mr. JAMES DAVIS, the son of one of the "old defenders," and Dr. SNODGRASS, who spoke of the progress made at the Antietam National Cemetery, which he has lately inspected, as one of the Commissioners of this State; "West Virginia," which elicited another ode from the last-named gentleman, who, although long identified with Maryland, is a native of West Virginia, and finally a sentiment in honor of the host of the occasion, JOHN A. KENNEDY, Esq. The meeting then closed at a very late hour, and the "Loyal Sons of Maryland" separated to reunite their sentiments and sympathies on the 1st of November, 1867.

Republican Ratification Meeting in Morrisania.

The Republicans of the town of Morrsiania held a ratification meeting last Saturday night, on the large room of Coombe's Morrisania Hotel. There were about 100 persons present. The meeting was called to order by S. D. GIFFORD, Esq., who nominated GILBERT S. KEYES, Esq., as President. Addresses were made by MAYLON CHANCE, Esq., of Ohio; FRANCIS MALIGNAN, Esq., and SILAS D. GIFFORD, Esq., of Morrisania.

Hudson County Nominations.

The following is a complete list of names of the candidates for the various offices to be filled at the election in Hudson County to-morrow:

For Congress, Fifth District—Geo. A. Halsey, Republican; Robert Gilchrist, Democrat.

Assemblymen—First District—Col. Fred. Cooper, Rep.; Noah D. Taylor, Dem. Second District—Gen. John Ramsey, Rep.; Hoseah F. Clark, Dem. Third District—Obadiah D. Falkenburg, Rep.; Andrew A. Gaddis, Dem. Fourth District—J. Harvey Lyons, Rep.; A. O. Evans, Dem. Fifth District—Anthony H. Ryder, Rep.; John Dwyer, Dem. Sixth District—D. W. C. Morris, Rep.; Garret D. Van Reipen, Dem.

Sheriff—Jacob M. Merseles, Rep.; John H. Midmer, Dem.

Coroners—Dr. Adolph Kirsten, Jersey City, Dr. Julius Fehr, Hoboken, and Willet G. Tripp, Hudson City, Rep.; Patrick Warren, Jersey City, Jas. H. Donnelly, Hudson City, and John White, Hoboken, Dem.

Great Express Consolidation.

Another important consolidation of business interests centering in New-York has just been effected. The well-known house of WELLS, FARGO & Co., the Overland Mail Company, the Holladay Mail and Express Company, and the Pioneer Stage Company of California have been concreted into one concern. The new Company also becomes proprietor of all the rights, interests, &c. of the American and United States Express Companies West of the Missouri River, and is, accordingly, sole and exclusive owner of all the express business done between that river and the Pacific Ocean, or between the Atlantic States and the States of the Pacific. Under this consolidation over four thousand miles of stage lines come under control of the new management, in addition to the general express business by sea and land.

The capital of the new Company is $10,000,000. It adopts the old name of WELLS, FARGO & Co.—the late house of that style going into liquidation upon the 1st of the current month. Mr. LOUIS McLANE, for many years the Superintendent and Manager of WELLS, FARGO & Co.'s business on the Pacific coast, has removed to this city, and as President of the new organization will assume its management. His associate Directors are D. N. BARNEY, A. H. BARNEY, EUGENE KELLY and BEN. HOLLADAY. The principal managers of all the old companies retain their respective interests in the present one, and take part in the conduct of its affairs.

All the gold-bearing Territories of the United States, except Arizona, will now be reached and served by the stage lines of WELLS, FARGO & Co., their express and their banking offices. Arrangements are also in progress to extend the fullest benefits of mail and express facilities to China and the East Indies, *via* the new line of steamships of the Pacific Mail Company.

The Powder Accident in Thirty-seventh-Street—Death of One of the Boys—The Others in a Critical Condition.

In yesterday's TIMES a detailed account was given of a singular accident, when several small boys were seriously injured by the explosion of some caked gunpowder with which they had built a street fire. It now appears that the accident was a more serious one than was at first supposed; for Coroner NAUMANN was notified to hold an inquest on the body of OTTO FORD, aged 5 years, who was one of the boys injured. The child died yesterday morning at the residence of his parents, No. 690 Second-avenue. Another boy named JAMES MAXWELL is still lying at his parents' residence, No. 704 Second-avenue, in a very critical condition, and is scarcely expected to recover. The other children, whose names were given in the TIMES of yesterday, are also seriously burned. No explanation has been made of the presence of the scattered powder in the street.

POLICE COURTS.

The Tombs—Before Justice Hogan.

ASSAULT UPON AN OFFICER BY A THIEF.

THOMAS MURPHY, a carman, was employed by Mrs. MARY CONNELL to move her furniture from East Broadway to No. 38 Madison-street. MURPHY engaged JOHN R. GILMORE to assist him in loading his cart. After this work had been about half completed MURPHY requested GILMORE to remain on the sidewalk to watch the property. During MURPHY's absence GILMORE took from the cart a trunk containing a quantity of wearing apparel and jewelry, valued at $100, and succeeded in making his escape. The carman, knowing where GILMORE resided, secured the advice and services of Detective MULLER, of the Fourth Precinct. The officer acting on the information furnished by the carman, proceeded to a porter-house in Flushing-avenue, Brooklyn, where a policeman was beaten to death by rowdies some weeks since, and there arrested GILMORE. When the prisoner saw the detective, he exclaimed, "I suppose you have come after that trunk," and at the same time struck the officer a violent blow in the right eye. The detective proved a match for his opponent, however, and succeeded in clubbing the fellow severely, and carried off his prisoner, despite the fact that a numerous crowd of friends surrounded GILMORE. When arraigned before the magistrate, he was held for trial, bail being refused. GILMORE resides at No. 9 Grand-street, Brooklyn. The stolen trunk was recovered.

STOLEN PROPERTY RECOVERED.

SAMUEL SYKES, of No. 35 Warren-street, recently employed JOHN KRENNER as a porter. Yesterday KRENNER was arrested by Detectives TILLEY and BROPHY, of the Third Precinct, on a charge of having stolen a quantity of clothing from his employer, which was found in his possession. After the arrest of KRENNER the officers searched his dwelling, in Jackson-street, Hoboken, and found a large quantity of Bohemian glassware, consisting of goblets, wine-glasses, &c., concealed therein, beside some costly vases. These articles are presumed to belong to a down-town firm, in whose employ KRENNER had previously been. He was fully committed for trial yesterday morning. KRENNER is a native of Prussia, 43 years of age, owned the house in which he resided, and has hitherto borne a good character among his neighbors and friends.

FOUR OF GEN. BUTLER'S FRIENDS ARRESTED.

JAMES LEONARD, GEORGE FOSSETT, FRANK UNER and THOS. KIEMEY, were arrested on Saturday afternoon by Sergeant ROBINSON and Officer ARMSTRONG, of the Twenty-sixth Precinct, for disorderly conduct at the political meeting in the City Hall Park. It appears that the prisoners were detected in the act of throwing apples and other missiles at Gen. BUTLER while that gentleman was making his speech. These men were locked up all night, and yesterday morning they were arraigned before Justice HOGAN, who severely reprimanded the prisoners and then permitted them to depart, cautioning them against any such conduct in the future. Several other men who hooted at the General could not be secured, owing to the overwhelming crowd.

A PICKPOCKET IN CHURCH.

Among those attending divine service, yesterday, at the Transfiguration Church, Mott-street, was KATE FREIL, of No. 39 Mott-street. While there she felt some one fumbling about her dress-pocket, and at the same time discovered that WM. LEWIS had his hand on her dress. She caused his arrest on a charge of attempt at pocket-picking, and he was remanded for further examination.

THE PISTOL.

MICHAEL QUIGLEY and JOHN KELLY, of No. 57 West-street, quarreled on Saturday night, and had recourse to blows. During the scuffle QUIGLEY drew a pistol and struck KELLY on the head with the end of the weapon, knocking him down. Fortunately, the pistol was unloaded, else more serious consequences might have resulted. QUIGLEY was duly arrested and locked up for trial.

Essex Market—Before Justice Shandley.

ROBBED IN AN ALLEY.

Early yesterday morning a German named JOHN KIPPELL, who resides at No. 525 Second-avenue, while passing through Forsyth-street, met a girl named ELLEN ABBOTT, with whom he retired into an alley-way near by, where the frail one robbed him of everything contained in his pockets, including his watch, pocket-book, $10 in money, and several other articles of less value. ELLEN was arrested soon afterward and conveyed to the Tenth Precinct Station-house, where she was accommodated with quarters until it was convenient to have her taken before the magistrate, who committed her for examination.

Jefferson Market—Before Justice Dodge.

STEALING DRESSES.

ELIZA OWEN and MAGGIE YOUNG were yesterday brought before Justice DODGE charged with stealing two silk dresses, valued at $20, from MICHAEL KADEL, who had the property in charge at the time for the owner, MAGGIE KELT. The accused were committed for examination.

COLORED THIEVES.

KARL MENGER, a German, yesterday caused the arrest of three colored persons, MATILDA LEIGHTON, SARAH THOMPSON and JAMES SHAW, on the charge of robbing him of $105 in "greenbacks" while in a house of ill-fame in Wooster-street, on Saturday night. The prisoners were committed for examination.

HIGHWAY ROBBERY.

At a late hour on Saturday night, while Mr. JOHN MILLETT, of No. 272½ West Twenty-eighth-street, was on his way home, and when within a few doors of his residence, he was suddenly accosted by a rough fellow named MICHAEL CARY, who knocked him down, and after beating him most bruttally, robbed him of the contents of his pockets. Fortunately an officer was near by, who heard the wounded man's cries and hastened to the spot, where he arrested the assailant. Justice DODGE committed the robber to prison for trial, without bail.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

A LARGE CLAIM.—The descendants of JOSEPH WILLSON, of Yorkshire, England, to the number of about one hundred, from various parts of the United States, met a few days ago at the Astor House, and adjourned after forming an organization which is to be known as the Ingraham Association, and whose object is to be to prosecute the Ingraham family's claim to the site of the flourishing City of Leeds, in England. Mr. W. J. P. INGRAHAM, of Philadelphia, is President of the Association. One of the heirs of this Leeds property spent many years in searching for titles, and had nearly completed his task when, last Spring, he died. The family intend to pursue the work until they shall establish their claim, and in so doing they expect aid from capitalists in Leeds who are anxious to find somebody that can give them titles to the land whereon they have built. The estimated value of the land in dispute is $100,000,000. The claimants are sanguine of success; but others believe the claim is about as good as that of ANNEKE JANS to the estates of Trinity.

FIVE POINTS MISSION SABBATH-SCHOOL.—The Five Points Mission Sabbath-school, under the direction of the Ladies' Home Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church of this City, are doing a very noble work in the neighborhood in which their building is located. The exercises yesterday afternoon by the scholars of the school were truly creditable to them and their kind instructors. They sang a variety of choice Sunday-school pieces with an effect that could scarcely be excelled by many of our first-class schools. Several gentlemen addressed them upon religious topics of interest to the children, who seemed to be delighted with the exercises. The institution is going to give its inmates, children and adults, a rousing Thanksgiving dinner, for which contributions of money or articles of food from friends will be very acceptable.

FREE TRIP FOR VOTERS.—The steamer *Mary Powell*, of the Rondout line, belonging to THOMAS CORNELL, the Union Republican candidate for Congress from the Ulster District, will, on Tuesday next, make her last trip for the season, and will on that day convey, free of charge, voters who live in the river districts as far up as Catskill. The boat will leave the foot of Desbrosses-street at 7½ A. M., and stop at Cozzens, West Point, Cornwall, Newburgh, New-Hamburgh, Marlborough, Milton, Poughkeepsie, Esopus, Rhinebeck, Rondout, Tivoli, Malden, West Camp and Catskill.

WORKINGWOMEN'S PROTECTIVE UNION.—The Workingwomen's Protective Union Committee are about to open an additional work room at No. 128 Fulton-street. One of the principal objects of this association is the procurement of suitable employment (other than household service) for workingwomen of good character, who are in need of it—the bringing together of employers and those who require employment, without cost or expense to either. The principal office is at No. 80 White-street.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

ARRESTS BY THE POLICE.—A colored woman, named LOUISA SMITH, was arrested on Saturday night by Officer HEGEMAN, of the Forty-ninth Precinct Police, on complaint of GEORGE WASHINGTON, (colored,) who charges her with breaking a quantity of crockery ware, valued at $4. The accused was held for a hearing....ELIZABETH JONES was arrested by Officer WM. H. FOLK on Saturday night, on the charge of having stolen several yards of oil-cloth from the store of Messrs. W. & H. MUMFORD, No. 218 Fulton-street. The property was found in possession of the accused, and identified by the owners. She was held for a hearing....JOHN WELSH, steward on the British brig *Mountaineer*, lying at the foot of Congress-street, was brutally beaten on the head with a block of wood by the mate of the vessel on Saturday afternoon. The injured man came to the Forty-third Precinct Station-house, where his wounds were dressed. The mate was not arrested....EDWARD COBETT, a colored boy, was arrested by Officer CORR, of the Forty-fourth Precinct Police, on Sunday morning, for stealing a quantity of cigars from the saloon of W. L. TROXELL, in Fulton-avenue. The accused was held for examination.

ALLEGED ATTEMPTED RAPE BY A BOY OF TEN YEARS.—PATRICK SULLIVAN, a boy of 10 years, residing with his parents in Green-street, Greenpoint, was yesterday afternoon arrested by Officer COTTRELL, of the Forty-seventh Precinct, and locked up on a charge of attempting to rape the person of a little girl named MARY ELY, aged four years and six months.

LARCENY OF A VALUABLE MARE AND ROCKAWAY WAGON.—About 6:30 o'clock last evening a mare valued at $1,500, the property of a gentleman named PLATT, residing at No. 222 Sixth-avenue, New-York, was left standing opposite No. 68 South Second-street by her driver, and during his temporary absence the establishment was stolen.

FELL FROM A BUILDING.—ISAAC H. MOZIER, a carpenter, repairing the roof of No. 128 Prospect-street, fell to the sidewalk on Saturday. His skull was fractured, and he sustained other injuries which may prove fatal. He was taken to his residence, No. 293 Dean-street, by Sergeant PEARCE and Officer GEAR, of the Forty-second Precinct Police.

SCALDED IN A DISTILLERY.—BENJAMIN HIGGINS was severely scalded in a distillery, in Hudson-avenue, near Tillary-street, on Saturday. He was given in charge of the Superintendent of the Poor, and taken to the County Hospital by Officer LAWRENCE, of the Forty-fourth Precinct Police.

RUNAWAY.—A horse attached to a butcher's cart owned by HENRY GIBSON, and driven by a young lad, run away on Saturday evening, and coming in contact with an awning-post on the corner of Third-avenue and Sixteenth-street, the vehicle was demolished, but the boy escaped unhurt.

HOUSE ROBBERY.—Mr. GEORGE E. PURDY, residing at No. 320 Fourth-street, E. D., reports that his house was forcibly entered on Saturday night, and robbed of a large quantity of clothing, &c. He estimates his loss at $300.

Markets by Telegraph.

BUFFALO, Saturday, Nov. 3.

FLOUR quiet and steady. WHEAT—Sales 16,000 bushels Racine at $2 36; 700 bushels Port Washington Club at $2 40. CORN—Sales 60,000 bushels at $1 13@$1 15, closing with sales of 78,000 bushels to arrive at $1 14; later $1 15 bid. OATS quiet. BARLEY quiet and nominal at $1 14@$1 15 for Canada, $1 11 for two-rowed State, $1 14@$1 15 for four-rowed State. RYE—Sales 7,500 bushels on private terms. PEAS quiet. PORK $32@$32 50. LARD 15½c.@16c. WHISKY $2 38. CANAL FREIGHTS dull; to New-York—Wheat 18c., Corn 15c., Oats 10c.@10½c. RECEIPTS—20,686 bbls. Flour; 116,978 bushels Wheat; 104,837 bushels Corn; 54,538 bushels Oats; 27,814 bushels Barley; 1,254 bushels Peas. CANAL EXPORTS—580 bbls. Flour 109,530 bushels Wheat; 55,800 bushels Corn; 39,910 bushels Oats; 42,500 bushels Barley.

CHICAGO, Saturday, Nov. 3.

FLOUR dull, and declined 25c. WHEAT dull and declined 4c.@5c. for No. 1 and 7c. for No. 2: sales at $2 19@$2 20 for No. 1, and $1 97½@$1 98½ for No. 2. CORN opened heavy at a decline of 4c. and advanced to 97c., and closed quiet at 95½c.@96c. for No. 1, and 88c.@93½c. for No. 2. OATS declined 2c.@3c.; sales at 44½c. for No. 2. PROVISIONS dull. HOGS dull; declined 10c.@15c.; sales at $8 10@$8 25 for common to good. FREIGHTS declined 1c. RECEIPTS—10,000 bbls. Flour, 92,000 bushels Wheat, 53,000 bushels Corn, 40,000 bushels Oats. SHIPMENTS—10,000 bbls. Flour, 92,000 bushels Wheat, 95,000 bushels Corn, 260 bushels Oats.

MILWAUKEE, Saturday, Nov. 3.

FLOUR dull. WHEAT $2 15 for No. 1. RECEIPTS—2,400 bbls. Flour, 68,000 bushels Wheat. SHIPMENTS—2,000 bbls. Flour, 140,000 bushels Wheat.

OSWEGO, Saturday, Nov. 3.

FLOUR steady; sales 1,700 bbls. WHEAT quiet, and no sales. CORN quiet. BARLEY inactive and declining. RYE quiet. CANAL FREIGHTS steady. LAKE IMPORTS—2,200 bushels Wheat, 34,000 bushels Barley, 2,400 bushels Corn. CANAL EXPORTS—4,150 bbls. Flour, 2,200 bushels Wheat, 8,000 bushels Corn, 141,000 bushels Barley, 8,200 bushels Rye.

ST. LOUIS, Saturday, Nov. 3.

FLOUR continues heavy and unsettled, with a declining tendency. WHEAT in large supply, at a decline of 5c. CORN dull and lower; New, 75c.@80c.; Old Yellow and White, $1 02@$1 05; Prime White and Mixed, $1. OATS lower; Prime and Choice, 52c.@57c. PROVISIONS inactive. WHISKY better, at $2 32@2 33.

TOLEDO, Ohio, Saturday, Nov. 3.

FLOUR quiet. WHEAT—Winter, 1c.@2c., and Spring, 5c. lower; White Michigan, $2 97; Amber Michigan, $2 86½@$2 87; No. 1 Spring, $2 35@$2 38. CORN 5c. lower; No. 1 Mixed, $1 03; No. 1 White, $1 05. OATS 4c. lower; sales at 52c. for No. 1. RYE 2c. better. Sales No. 1 at $1 20. BARLEY 5c. lower; sales $1 for State. LAKE FREIGHTS firm.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Saturday, Nov. 3.

CRUDE TURPENTINE steady at unchanged rates. SPIRITS TURPENTINE 77c.@77½c. RESIN $4 50@$5 for common; $5 25 for No. 2; $7 75@$9 for No. 1. COTTON 36c.@37c.

[Advertisement.]

"Remarkable for delicacy, freshness and purity," BURNETT'S UNRIVALED COLOGNE WATER AND COCOAINE FOR THE HAIR.—*Christian Guardian, Toronto.*

[Advertisment.]

THE KNOX WINTER STYLE OF GENTLEMEN'S HATS.—Very beautiful, becoming, stylish, comfortable and durable are the hats manufactured by KNOX, No. 212 Broadway, corner of Fulton-street; and that these qualities are fully appreciated by an intelligent public the popularity of KNOX's fabrics attest. If you want a hat to your taste make your selection at KNOX's.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING's Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HERRING's new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD's Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

Passengers Arrived.

NOV. 4—*In steamship City of Paris, from Liverpool*—T. Stevin, J. F. Cowan, H. H. Cowan, Mrs. H. Ward, Miss Vernon, Miss E. Vernon, Mrs. Cairns, Mr. Marlow, Mrs. Coff and child, W. McKay, J. Meyer, Mrs. L. Wood, D. O'Neill and child, Mrs. Foster, Miss Foster, D. McCarthy, lady and 2 children, E. C. Pinkham, Mr. Cutnel, J. Barrow, Mr. Lane and lady, C. Holland, Mr. St. John, Rev. P. Smith, J. Lovering, J. Leopold, Mr. Faulk, W. McGorley, D. Scott, Rev. J. Lynch, R. M. Lockwood, R. Kernohan, J. E. Fryse, J. R. Leon, J. G. Liddey, J. Trainor, J. McConnell, E. O. Rourke, J. Hession and lady, P. H. Hession, Mrs. A. Hession, A. Gan, Mr. Lewiston, W. A. Seale, H. Taylor and lady, Mrs. Chittle and child, W. Henry, Capt. Williams and lady, J. H. Parnel, J. F. Rowe, J. Ireland, Mr. Coker and lady, Miss Cutler, Master R. Coker, J. W. Cochrane, Miss O'Rourke, Mrs. McShane, two children and nurse, J. Horn, E. S. Paine and lady, Mrs. Fell and two children, R. M. Adams and lady, D. O. Grady and lady, Miss Deany, J. L. Munn, J. Watts, Mrs. J. Munn, H. Given, J. Monis, Mrs. Jones, Mrs. Moore, Miss Worley, L. W. Bishop, L. G. Banett, Mr. Lyon, Miss Lyon, C. R. Stickney, R. S. Levy, J. A. Duffey, Mrs. H. C. Clark, R. W. Garnet, Mr. Buckley and lady, child and nurse, J. A. Brae, J. W. Jenkins, J. B. Sleigh, H. W. Miller and lady, H. E. Waltt rew, Mrs. B. Naylor and two children, J. W. Sullivan, Mrs. Neill, two children and servant; Mr. Wiseman, Mrs. Gaines, Miss Ward, Miss Hurd, J. Humphrey, J. B. Converse and lady, Mr. Cullen, Capt. E. J. Smith and lady, J. Webster, E. Perkins and infant, Rev. J. Keenan, Miss Keenan, Mr. Surade, Mr. Festiwate, Mr. Kuton, Mr. Yasido, Mr. O. Hale, F. R. Justice, J. Wilson, Mr. Brown, and 688 in steerage.

NOV. 4—*In steamship Atalanta, from London and Havre*—Mr. and Mrs. Sharp, T. R. Sharpley, Mr. and Mrs. Waldo, F. Dalton, Mr. and Mrs. Jackson, Mrs. R. H. McLean, S. Whitt, A. Monoit, Mr. and Mrs. Devereaux and 4 children, R. F. Randolph, Mrs. E. Dermagnon, Mr. and Mrs. Duclos and child, O. Huddinger, A. Dubourg, F. Israel, B. Zmeifel, Mrs. De Wolf, Mrs. Mary Collins and child, W. Sawyer, H. L. Case, E. F. Back, T. J. Kearg, T. Marsh, Mr. and Mrs. Culmer, Mrs. S. Seymour, Mr. and Mrs. Wolf, T. A. Freeman, E. Bourgois, A. Cantriel, H. Standaker, C. L. Pagnard, Mr. and Mrs. Bargney, Miss J. Bargney, G. Darmstadter, M. Stein, Mr. and Mrs. Calometti, P. Calometti, and 426 in the steerage.

NOV. 4—*In steamship Louisiana, from Liverpool*—Miss H. Hopsom, D. Mapotter, wife and 2 children, H. Escuer, J. Herman, Mrs. Mary Wilson, H. Wilson, J. Patterson, Mrs. T. Matthews, J. McGrath, Harry Wilson, Charles Peninger, wife and mother, and 428 in steerage.

In steamship Emily B. Souder, from Charleston—Miss A. Philips, J. R. Bostick, W. E. Costillo, N. A. Hunt, Miss A. Kirkland, Miss E. Meyers, Miss M. Nugent, Mrs. Middleton, G. W. Dingle, W. H. Dumannan, M. J. Fisler, J. Larat and wife, E. R. Calhoun, C. D. Owens, C. S. Craig, D. Traverse.

In steamship Andalusia, from Charleston—Jas. Mackerl, N. R. Sterns, O. R. Perry, Frank Edwards, P. O'Connor, W. H. Lathrop, J. G. Curtis, Frederick A. Churchill, J. Meyer.

In steamship McClellan, from Savannah—F. M. Badger, G. E. Newcome, W. A. Marchal, J. F. Angell, C. Schultz, C. M. Case, F. L. Haddock.

In steamship Ariadne, from Galveston—Mrs. Beirse, 4 children and servant, Miss E. Beirse, Dr. Frank and lady, Mrs. C. Seward, Miss F. C. Appleton, Geo. Chapman, G. J. Calhoun, Wm. Muller.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises..... 6 35 | Sun sets..... 4 52 | Moon rises... 4 41

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.. 6 16 | Gov. Island. 7 05 | Hell Gate.... 8 27

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SUNDAY, Nov. 4.

Arrived.

Steamship City of Paris, (Br.,) Kennedy, Liverpool Oct. 24, and Queenstown 25th, with mdse. and 828 passengers to John G. Dale. Oct. 25, off Tuscar, signalized Am. ship Alexander Marshall, bound up channel; 26th, at 12:45 A. M., 8 miles W. of Old Head Kensale, exchanged night signals with Company's steamship, supposed City of New-York, bound in; 27th, lat. 50 48, lon. 19 50 W., met a bark-rigged steamship, supposed the City of Dublin, bound E.; 3d inst., 207 miles E. of Sandy Hook, passed a National steamship, bound W.; same day, off Fire Island, exchanged signals with steamship City of Boston, bound E.

Steamship Atalanta, (Br.,) Pinkham, London Oct. 14, and Havre 17th, with mdse. and passengers to Howland & Aspinwall. Oct. 21, lat. 49 15, lon. 17 17, passed steamship Lilly, (Br.,) bound E.; 2d inst., lat. 40 53, lon. 66 38, passed bark Fredonia, bound W.; same day, lat. 40 50, lon. 67 34, steamship Helvetia, hence for Liverpool.

Steamship Andalusia, Bursley, Charleston Oct. 31, with mdse. and passengers to Arthur Leary.

Steamship Louisiana, (Br.,) Harrington, Liverpool Oct. 17, via Queenstown 18th, with mdse. and 444 passengers to F. W. J. Hurst.

Steamship Emily B. Souder, Lockwood, Charleston with mdse. and passengers to Livingston, Fox & Co.

Steamship McClellan, Hawse, Savannah, with mdse. and passengers to Garrison & Allen.

Steamship Ariadne, Sawyer, Galveston Oct. 19, via Key West, with mdse. and passengers to C. H. Mallory & Co.

Steamship Mississippi, Sumner, New-Orleans Oct. 27, via Fortress Monroe 24 hours, with mdse. and passengers to C. K. Garrison.

Steamer Wamsutta, Fish, New-Bedford, with mdse. and passengers to Ferguson & Wood.

Ship N. B. Palmer, Steele, Hong Kong June 8, passed Angier July 30, Cape of Good Hope Sept. 6, St. Helena 21st, with teas, &c., to A. A. Low & Bros. Had heavy westerly gales in the China Sea; also off Cape of Good Hope, lost quarter boats, split sails, &c. Oct. 29, 60 miles N. of Hatteras, encountered a hurricane; was hove to on starboard tack 36 hours. Died, Sept. 1, Jas. O'Neil, boatswain, of dysentery; 13th, Chas. Johnson, of Sweden, same disease; 17th, Thos. Gibson, of England, of do.; Aug. 30, Mrs. Anna Outwith, stewardess, gave birth to a daughter. Oct. 23, lat. 26 32, lon. 59 55, boarded Br. bark Magnet, from Demerara for Halifax, and obtained some provisions; 1st inst., lat. 37, lon. 72, boarded Br. bark Delaware, and was supplied with provisions.

Ship Francis B. Cutting, Tyson, London Aug. 31, and Isle of Wight Sept. 25, with mdse. to Thos. Dunham. Experienced very heavy gales in the channel. Oct. 14 and 15, in lat. 42 47, lon. 40 35, had a violent gale from W. to N. N. W., with heavy cross sea; was compelled to run to the S. E. to get out of it; shifted cargo, &c.

Ship Cynosure, (Br.,) Blowers, Liverpool Sept. 29, with mdse. and 45 passengers to Tapscott Bros. & Co.

Bark Fannie, Marshall, Mobile 19 ds., with cotton to H. D. & J. U. Brookman.

Brig Estefana, (of Turks Island,) Whittemore, Cumberland Harbor, Cuba, 18 ds., with sugar, &c., to Thompson & Hunter. Oct. 29, lat. 32 12, lon. 73 40, saw a herm. brig, sugar laden, with foremast gone by the deck, and apparently in good condition.

Brig Florence, (Br.,) Jacobs, Cow Bay 10 ds., with coal to G. F. Penniston & Co.

Schr. O. H. Booth, Longstreet, Georgetown, D. C., 5 ds., with coal to J. C. Ferry Co.

Schr. Cerro Gordo, Bennett, Elizabethport, for Newburyport.

Schr. J. C. Grierson, Chase, Bridgeport.

Schr. Silas Wright, ——, Elizabethport, for Boston.

WIND—At sunset, N.

Below.

Bark Margarita Bianca, 70 ds. from Rotterdam.

Bark Amazon, of and from Windsor, N. S.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Nov. 4.—Arr. steamers Roman, Philadelphia, and Nightingale, New-York; ship Summer, Liverpool, and brig America, Halifax.

Spoken, &c.

David—ship, from Milfordhaven for Quebec, Oct. 8, lat. 44 28, lon. 27 50.

Gladiator—schr., for Boston, 1st inst., lat. 40 34, lon. 69 54.

Orient—Br. bark, Oct. 3, lat. 3 N., lon. 27 W.

Foreign Ports.

At Cumberland Harbor, Cuba, Oct. 16, brigs Undine, hence, arr. 12th; Herald, from Philadelphia, quarantined 5 ds. for observation.

PELOUBET ORGANS

AND MELODEONS,
Unanimously awarded the
FIRST PRIZE, A GOLD MEDAL,
AS
"THE BEST CABINET ORGANS,"
AMERICAN INSTITUTE, NEW-YORK, OCTOBER, 1865.

Being pronounced superior in *quality, power and variety* of tone, and in number of combinations. "As the best instruments of America were there contending for a prize, whichever won that battle would have nothing left to conquer."—*American Art Journal*, (edited by a well-known musical critic.) They have also taken the first premium wherever exhibited this season.

PEDAL ORGANS.

One, two and three banks of keys, six sizes, $250 to $1,500. WITHOUT PEDALS, single and double bank, in great variety, $65 to $450. These organs, with their smooth, pipe-like quality of tone, beautiful solo stops, strength of chorus, unequaled pedals and general organ-like effects, are superior for

CHURCHES, HALLS, PARLORS AND SCHOOLS.

They are put up in cases of SOLID WALNUT, FANCY VENEERED WALNUT (new and unique styles) and ELEGANT ROSEWOOD of elegant designs and finish, and of the BEST WORKMANSHIP, it being intended that each instrument shall be a model of its class.

All instruments, down to a five-octave portable melodeon, have the beautiful TREMOLANTE STOP FREE.

A large assortment on hand at our GENERAL WHOLESALE AND RETAIL WAREROOMS, NO. 841 BROADWAY.

Our illustrated circular and price lists, with our new styles, are now ready.

SEND FOR A CIRCULAR.

PELOUBET, PELTON & CO.,
Manufacturers,
NO. 841 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

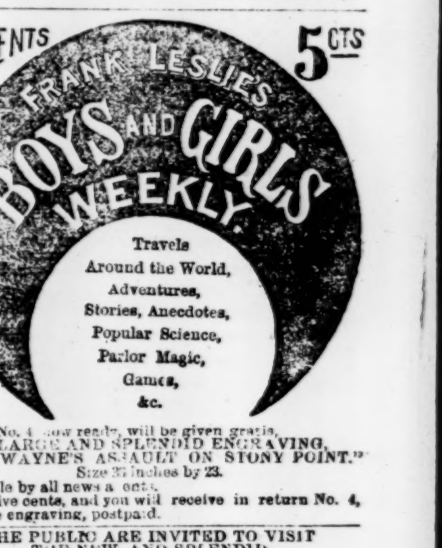
RUPTURE.

WHITE'S
PATENT LEVER
TRUSS
AND

SUPPORTER

These instruments are entirely new, both in principal and action from ALL OTHERS—LIGHT, CLEAN AND EASY TO PRESSURE on the BACK—INWARD AND UPWARD MOTION—CURES the most obstinate cases of Rupture. Pamphlets free.

WHITE'S PATENT LEVER TRUSS CO.,
Sole Proprietors,
No. 609 Broadway.



With No. 4 now ready, will be given gratis,
A LARGE AND SPLENDID ENGRAVING,
"GEN. WAYNE'S ASSAULT ON STONY POINT."
Size 31 inches by 23.

For sale by all news agents.

Send five cents, and you will receive in return No. 4, with the engraving, postpaid.

THE PUBLIC ARE INVITED TO VISIT
THE NEW AND SPLENDID
RUSSIAN BATHS,
Just finished in
GIBSON'S BUILDING,
CORNER BROADWAY AND 13TH-ST.,

On MONDAY, TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, Nov. 5, 6, and 7, 1866, when the establishment will be open for public inspection from 7 A. M. till 11 P. M.

This establishment, believed to be the FINEST and most luxurious in the world, will be open for the reception of bathers on and after THURSDAY, Nov. 8, 1866.

R. REAM & CO., Proprietors.

GO TO MACFARLAND'S BOOKSTORE, corner 23d-st. and Broadway. There you will find all the new books of the day, and all the old standard works, and also choice English, French and Scotch stationery.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS.

KENTUCKY—EXTRA CLASS NO. 623, Nov. 3, 1866.
6, 52, 15, 78, 7, 50, 31, 73, 47, 60, 59, 53, 28.

KENTUCKY—CLASS NO. 624, Nov. 3, 1866.
31, 75, 56, 5, 2, 66, 53, 70, 69, 44, 14, 51, 7.

SHELBY—EXTRA CLASS NO. 523, Nov. 3, 1866.
10, 29, 25, 6, 24, 73, 47, 51, 76, 43, 2, 55, 52.

SHELBY—CLASS NO. 524, Nov. 3, 1866.
67, 11, 33, 75, 63, 53, 18, 16, 57, 6, 73, 42, 77.

JOSEPH BATES, No. 78 Broadway, New-York.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.—PRIZES paid in gold; information furnished. Highest rates paid for doubloons and all kinds of gold and silver.

TAYLOR & CO., Bankers,
No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

CIRCULARS AND INFORMATION FURnished in all legal lotteries.

J. CLUTE, Broker,
No. 176 Broadway and No. 153 Fulton-st.

PERSONAL.

FIFTH-AV. PICKPOCKET.—WILL THE lady who was instrumental in the capture of the pickpocket in the 5th-av. stage on Friday last call or send her address immediately to the lady robbed—Room No. 386 Fifth-av. Hotel.

MISCELLANEOUS.

REYNOLDS' TURBINE

WATER WHEELS

REYNOLDS' PATENT sweeps the field; new improvements; low prices; does not clog; has no complications of gates or costly flume work; compact for shipment; great water-saver; the only wheel that excels overshots; gold medal awarded by American Institute for superiority. Also, Shafting and Gearing furnished when required.

GEORGE TALLCOT,
Late TALLCOT & UNDERHILL, No. 96 Liberty-st.

ROUND-CORNERED PLAYING CARDS—One pack of which will last longer and wear better than six packs of the old-fashioned sharp corners, as they will not split. For sale by all stationers at retail, and wholesale by the manufacturer.

SAM. HART & CO.,
No. 43 John-st., New-York.

TO LOVERS OF OATMEAL.—FOR SALE, in lots to suit private families, patent Irish and Scotch oatmeal. Apply to PENTZ BROTHERS, No. 157 South-st.

MACHINERY.

STEAM ENGINES AND BOILERS FOR SALE.—One horizontal engine, 10-inch cylinder, by 2½ feet stroke; one oscillating engine, 10-inch cylinder, by 10-inch stroke; one blower engine, 10-inch cylinder, by 12-inch stroke; two fan blowers; one No. 2 steam pump; one smoke pipe, 45 inches diameter by 30 feet long; two return tubular boilers. All second hand. Apply to C. W. COPELAND, No. 171 Broadway.

DENTISTRY.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION ORIGINATED the use of Nitrous Oxide Gas, and have extracted teeth for over 15,500 patients, who have certified that it was done without pain. Gas pure and fresh every day. We "never fail." Office No. 19 Cooper Institute.